MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 NOVEMBER 1981

Israel

MFO Participation -- Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli cabinet adopted a proposal worked out between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to release a declaration of principles for the participation of European countries in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). However, the radio noted that ministers raised numerous comments and reservations on the formulation of the declaration, which will be sent to the United States, and that the Cabinet will discuss the document again when negotiations with the United States on its formulation are completed. The radio had earlier reported that the Cabinet would propose leaving in the declaration only the clauses that base participation in the MFO on the Camp David agreements and removing an expression of gratitude for European participation in the MFO as well as a clause asserting that the participants recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338. According to another Jerusalem radio report, Shamir said on his return from Washington on 28 November that the U.S. State Department's approach to European participation in the MFO does not differ from that of Israel's.

A 29 November DAVAR commentary said Israel has no reasonable grounds to veto European participation in the MFO. Asserting that the government should climb down from the "high limb" onto which it has climbed, DAVAR said recent ministerial declarations that Israel would not withdraw from the Sinai if the MFO is not formed give the impression that Israel is only waiting for a good excuse not to complete the withdrawal from the Sinai.

Strategic Cooperation -- Jerusalem radio reported that at a 29 November meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Hadassah hospital, the Cabinet approved Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's visit to Washington for talks on the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation.

Israeli-Arab Demonstration -- According to Jerusalem radio, security forces used teargas to disperse a joint Israeli-Arab demonstration in Ramallah on 28 November protesting the closure of Bi'r Zayt University and the recent demolition of several Arab houses. Fifty Israelis were arrested, the radio said.

Egypt

MENA reported that on 29 November the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked the Israeli charge d'affaires for clarification of Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan's recent statement that Israel will not withdraw from the Sinai if the MFO is not established. Earlier, MENA noted that in a 28 November report on Egypt's official stand regarding Israeli opposition to European participation in the MFO, AL-AHRAM said Eypt has told the United States that Egypt only asked for EEC participation in the MFO after consultations with Israel, that the European countries decided to participate only after receiving the approval of the sides concerned, including Israel, and that Israel knew full well the European stand on the Middle East problem when it granted such approval. AL-AHRAM said Cairo diplomatic circles reject Israel's hint that rejection of European participation will lead to a "new reality" concerning the MFO, because the MFO has already been formed.

Syria

Damascus radio reported that a car bomb exploded in a crowded Damascus street on 29 November, killing 64 people and wounding 135. The driver of the car was killed, the radio said, and a number of nearby buildings were damaged. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the explosion occurred near the military police center and the central bank. Damascus radio accused the Muslim Brotherhood of committing the deed, "within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist plot" against Syria.

Lebanon

Habib Mission — Beirut radio reported that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Beirut on 29 November. On the same day, Damascus radio said TISHRIN warned that U.S. pressure on the "steadfast Arab forces" may increase during Habib's visit to the region. Asserting that Washington is trying to conceal the true objective of Habib's mission behind a "flimsy veil," TISHRIN asked why the United States has not announced the purpose of Habib's new visit.

Phalangist Initiative -- In a speech broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, Lebanese Front Armed Forces Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil announced his side's proposals for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. Calling for the restoration of sovereignty to the Lebanese state over all its territory, Al-Jumayyil demanded that Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon and that the PLO and related groups submit to Lebanese sovereignty. All sides should agree that political negotiations rather than armed force should be the medium for the settlement of disputes. Al-Jumayyil went on to call for the implementation by 15 January 1982 of measures in Beirut within this framework, including a final cease-fire, withdrawal of Syrian forces and the Palestine Liberation Army, control of the Palestinian presence and formation of a security force for the capital. Earlier in his speech, Al-Jumayyil said the Phalangist Party should give up its "political bashfulness," engage in political action and work for a strong president for the country. He added that the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon is a necessary condition for holding honest presidential elections.

Bomb Explosion -- Voice of Lebanon reported that a bomb exploded late on 29 November near a Syrian checkpoint in west Beirut, killing 1 and injuring 10.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on RDF, Chad -- In a speech at a 28 November Sabha military rally broadcast by Tripoli radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that Libya will form its own rapid deployment force to oppose the U.S. force of the same name. Libya will place all strategic military means at the disposal of the new force, Al-Qadhdhafi said, so that it may perform the tasks of a rapid deployment force "everywhere" in order to help nations fighting for "freedom." Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that if the United States should intervene in the Arabian Gulf, the Libyan force would be transported there to side with the "Arab people" in the Gulf and fight against the United States.

Al-Qadhdhafi also said Libya now takes a neutral stand in the Chad dispute and will "never interfere if fighting breaks out again in Chad." He reviewed the performance of Libyan troops and aircraft in Chad and noted that Libya had lost 300 dead and 700 wounded during its intervention in that country.

Reportage on Chad -- Tripoli radio reported on 28 November that the Chadian National Liberation Front, Frolinat, has called on President Goukouni Queddei to dissolve the Chadian Government. The radio also reported the following day that fierce fighting had erupted in eastern Chad.

Fes Summit Aftermath

MAP carried part of Moroccan King Hassan II's 27 November press conference in which he said the Arab summit conference in Fes was suspended not because of inter-Arab differences but because "more information was needed." Meanwhile, the 27 November edition of the London-based ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi denied that the summit had failed, asserting that the decision to suspend the conference was a sign of courage and a very positive thing. In a similar vein, the Saudi paper AL-YAWM said on 28 November that while what happened in Fes was an unexpected surprise, the postponement was a positive step that will make the summit's future decisions more effective. However, Amman radio reported that the Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y expressed apprehension over the dangers of a long delay before the next summit meeting. Meanwhile, a 28 November TISHRIN editorial reported by Damascus radio reiterated Syria's view that under present circumstances a settlement would be inappropriate since it would lead to "capitulation" to Israel and its allies.

According to LE MONDE's 27 November edition, the summit closed session on 25 November witnessed a sharp exchange of words between King Hassan and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and an admission by Crown Prince Fahd that Saudi Arabia has been deeply hurt by "slander" against it and does not understand the opposition to its plan. LE MONDE also noted that some Arab "moderates" approved the decision to postpone the conference because they feared that pressure by Steadfastness and Confrontation Front members would make them adopt resolutions that would affect their relations with the United States and Europe.

Citing the Ash-Shariqah paper AL-KHALIJ, WAM reported that during the summit, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat criticized the Saudi plan for not mentioning the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, called for the involvement of the Soviet Union in any settlement and said clause seven of the Saudi plan should be rescinded. However, according to LE MONDE, 'Arafat also said the Saudi plan should not be abandoned and asked that it be retained on the agenda.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces launched an attack in the Bostan region early on 29 November, retaking 250 square kms of Iranian territory. Another radio report said 1,300 Iraqi troops were taken prisoner, while PARS claimed at least 1,500 Iraqis were killed during the 11-hour offensive. According to an earlier Tehran radio report, the attack severed contacts between Iraqi forces in the north and south of Khuzestan. PARS also claimed that Iranian forces seized control of a bridge over the river Neysan, leaving Iraqi troops with only one infiltration route to Khuninshahr.

The daily Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad radio acknowledged that the attack had taken place but claimed that Iraqi forces had repulsed it and that fierce fighting was continuing. On the other hand, an INA report claimed that the Iraqi forces had not only repulsed the attack but had counterattacked, advancing deep inside Iranian territory.

Iran

PARS reported that a bomb exploded near a Tehran department store on 27 November, killing four people. According to Tehran radio, revolution guards killed five Mojahedin-e Khalq guerrillas in the capital during a gun battle the same day. On 29 November the radio reported a clash with Mojahedin in Quchan and the arrest of 18 Mojahedin in Nowshahr. Earlier radio reports mentioned a clash with Kurdish rebels near Divandarreh on 27 November and the murder of four people by rebels in Ma'af the following day.

Citing an announcement by the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor's Office, Tehran radio reported that 1,932 prisoners who had "reformed" have been pardoned and are to be released.

Pakistan

According to Karachi Radio, about 100 people connected with the opposition group Al-Zulfiqar have been arrested. The radio did not say when the arrests occurred or name any of those arrested.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UAE PAPER REPORTS HEATED EXCHANGES AT FES

GF271657 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1310 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Ash-Shariqah, 27 Nov (WAM) -- The Ash-Shariqah-based newspaper AL-KHALIJ quotes PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sudqi ad-Dajani as saying that during the closed and only session of the Fes summit Yasir 'Arafat raised five points regarding Prince Fahd's plan. These points are: 1) The rights of the Palestinian people are fixed and nonnegotiable; 2) The 1967 borders and Resolution 242 as referred to in Prince Fahd's plan are rejected as they do not explicitly state that the PLO is the only representative for the Palestinian people; 3) The PLO is a principal party in any settlement in the region; 4) The soviets should be involved in settlement efforts to guarantee nonviolation of the international balance; 5) Item seven of Prince Fahd's plan that implies recognition or Israel must be rescinded.

AD-DAJANI does not expect the next Arab summit to be held before June or July. He said: "The poor preparation for this summit led to its failure." Furthermore, he explained, the absence of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad surprised everyone because Al-Asad had told the Palestinian delegation before it left for Morocco that he was on his way to Fes. President al-Asad affirmed the same thing to King Hassan II.

AD-DAJANI affirmed that 'Arafat believed that holding the conference with all countries' leaders present would enable it to arrive at a joint Arab stand.

The newspaper cited Arab League sources as saying that the summit chairman was not sure whether President al-Asad would attend only 2 hours before the summit began. The chairman tried intensively to persuade al-Asad to attend, but his efforts failed.

Quoting Moroccan sources, AL-KHALIJ reported that the Syrian president's personal bodyguard arrived in Fes on 24 November to guard President al-Asad's expected residence. This made Arab delegations speculate about the reason that caused al-Asad's new stand.

LE MONDE REPORTER ON FES CLOSED SESSION

PM271441 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The Saudi Plan for a Middle East Settlement Has Caused an Unprecedented Abrupt Split"]

[Text] Fes -- The epilogue to the Arab summit, the 12th since 1964, is unprecedented. The previous meetings had usually ended with deceptive agreements which preserved the myth of unity. This time the split is abrupt, clear and frank. It took only one session which lasted a little more than 3 hours for the participants to frankly admit their inability to agree on almost all the questions on the agenda.

It was clear from the start of the preparatory foreign ministers meeting that there was virtually no hope of a consensus on the Fahd plan, so very different were the positions on the way of promoting a "just, all-embracing and lasting peace" in the Middle East. In the light of past experience, however, an ambiguous resolution was expected which would disguise the disagreement as agreement. At least, that was the desire demonstrated by the plan's opponents and supporters who, for different reasons, were trying to save the Saudi leaders' face.

It was early in the afternoon of Wednesday 25 November that the first signs of the crisis were noticed. King Hassan II welcomed some of his guests on the steps of Fes palace with unusual stiffness. He curtly greeted Algerian Foreign Minister Benyahia. The speech he delivered at the opening session in the presence of press representatives was extremely grave. He mentioned the "dangerous crossroads" which the Arab world is crossing before calling on his peers to demonstrated "maturity and wisdom." He deplored the absence of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia but, strangely enough, made no reference to the other eight heads of state who had also sent their apologies.

The king gave vent to his anger right at the start of the closed session. He used particularly strong terms to express his indignation at the "irresponsibility" of Arab leaders who thought fit to boycott a meeting on which peace in the Middle East was largely dependent. The people who had been given the job of representing those heads of state, he exclaimed, were not competent to engage in fruitful discussions or to reach the vital compromises.

This remark drew strong reactions, particularly from Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who loudly voiced his displeasure. The king bridled and shouted across the room: "Anybody who doesn't like what I say can go." After brusquely motioning his intention to leave, Mr Khaddam sat down again while continuing to complain loudly amid general turmoil.

When peace had been restored, Prince Fahd surprised the assembly even more. He announced in a calm voice that he was withdrawing his peace plan from the agenda. After a moment of shocked silence, the speaker was interrupted by applause from some and cries of protest from others. "I will not conceal the fact," the Saudi head of government continued, "that we have been deeply hurt by the slander against us. Moreover we do not understand the opposition of our critics. The eight points of our peace plan are inspired by UN resolutions which they themselves approved. All our proposals are in keeping with the Palestinian people's aspirations and the Arab nation's interests. We carried out intensive consultations, notably with our PLO brothers, but nobody had raised any objection then."

Mr Yasir 'Arafat, who felt that the remark was directed at him, spoke and partly confirmed Prince Fahd's remarks. Yes, of course, he said, the plan is generally positive. It must be regarded as a major contribution to peace and the Saudi leaders must be sincerely thanked for the praiseworthy efforts they have made. Nonetheless Mr 'Arafat maintained that he had never concealed his "reservations" on some points and his "anxieties" on others. However, Prince Fahd's plan should not be abandoned, and he asked him to keep it on the agenda.

Everybody understood the PLO chairman, whose equivocal words generally reflect the dilemmas he faces. The fedayeen organization is, on the one hand, heavily dependent on Saudi subsidies -- reportedly around $500 million per year; on the other hand it cannot approve Riyadh's plan without the organization breaking up. Indeed, almost all the members of the PLO Executive Committee -- which groups several organizations, some of which are Syrian, Iraqi or Libyan-affiliated -- considered that the Fahd plan was a "trap" similar to that of Camp David, which would lead the Palestinians to make concessions without guaranteeing anything in return from the Israelis.

Observing that positions were irreconcilable, Hassan II then proposed that the conference be "suspended" indefinitely until the foreign ministers of the countries concerned managed to reach a consensus. The "moderate" delegates, led by the Saudi Arabians, immediately approved his proposal. They clearly feared that the meeting might turn to the Steadfastness Front members, whose proposals on various issues other than the Fahd plan could not readily be rejected by the majority of participants.

"Some people are trying to lead us onto dangerous ground," Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta told us after the meeting. "We were being pressed to adopt extremely serious resolutions likely to challenge the bilateral relations which some Arab countries have with Europe and others with the United States." Motions aggressively condemning American Middle East policy would certainly have damaged the preferential relations which several Arab capitals have with Washington.

Other states feared deterioration in their relations with Europe and particularly with France. "The EEC decision to supply contingents for the multilateral force in Sinai has been felt as a real provocation by most of us," the head of Moroccan diplomacy told us in this connection before adding, with barely disguised anger: "Why was it necessary to muddy the waters at the very time when we were trying to convince our partners that Europe could be our ally in seeking an all-embracing peace outside the Camp David process, which, moreover, is moribund?"

Indeed, the moderate Arab states feel, much more than the Steadfastness Front members, that they have been "betrayed" by Europe, which now looks like an auxiliary in the implementation of American strategy in the Middle East. "The EEC," we were told by a senior official who is anxious to remain anonymous, "has involuntarily helped various Middle East governments who constantly maintained that the Soviet Union is the only power on which the Arab countries can rely." The West's friends think that "the European initiative could have particularly damaging consequences, of which the Fahd plan's failure is merely an initial illustration."

Be that as it may, it is obvious that the split which appeared during the Fes summit will not contribute to appeasement in a region which is in ferment and in which the stability of regimes is by no means sure. Saudi Arabia's prestige has not been boosted by the trial, and that is already worrying many pro-Western states from the Gulf to the Atlantic which were hoping that the Riyadh peace plan would take over from the Camp David process.

KUNA CITES 'ARAFAT FES CLOSED SESSION SPEECH

LD271114 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Nov (KUNA) -- In a press statement published here today, PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani has disclosed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat delivered a speech during the closed session of the Arab summit conference in Fes in which he called for the "cancellation" of point seven of the Saudi peace plan. This point, which provides for the recognition of the right of all countries in the area to live in peace, has created great arguments among the Arab states.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-KHALIJ, which is published in SHABJAH, Ad-Dajani said that in addition to calling for the cancellation of point seven, 'Arafat raised a number of other matters. He called "for including the USSR in the efforts to find a Middle East settlement in order to insure that the international balance would not be disturbed." He also called "for asserting the established and inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, rejecting the 1967 borders and UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and affirmation that the PLO would be a basic party in any settlement of the Middle East crisis."

It is recalled that the Saudi plan makes no reference whatsoever to the PLO in any of its eight points.

ARAB LEAGUE LEADER TERMS ARAB SUMMIT 'POSITIVE'

PM271617 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Nov 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent report: "Klibi Tells ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Differences Sign of Health; Conference Took Time Off"]

[Text] Fes -- Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi said in an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that his evaluation of the Fes summit is that it was positive despite the fact that it ended after one closed session.

The first positive point, he said, was the response to the Lebanese Government's request which was submitted several months ago. The request concerns the convening of a special meeting to discuss the question of south Lebanon. This has actually been done because the Lebanese question was at the top of the agenda and all the Lebanese demands have been approved.

He added: The second positive point in my view concerns the method of action at summit level. For many years Arab public opinion was accustomed to hearing that the leaders' meeting resulted in total agreement. But this time -- and it is probably one of the few times or the first time-- the Arab leaders studied their agenda and decided that the topics should be subjected to further discussion and consultation. I believe that first and foremost this is a sign of courage and a very positive thing. It also represents a new method which I am confident will lead to positive results. Therefore, I do not share the view that the summit has failed.

Replying to a question, Klibi said: We consider the conference as still open and will resume its meetings after some time at a date to be fixed by the foreign ministers who will meet later to study the same agenda in Morocco.

Regarding world opinion and its evaluation of the outcome of the conference, Klibi said: "For the first time signs of health have appeared in the Arab body because it was able to say that no agreement was reached on certain matters and that consultations are continuing. I believe that the world today looks at us with much appreciation and respect."

Speaking about the possibility of securing Arab agreement on the current issues, the secretary general said. "I am confident that agreement can be reached thanks to sincere and good intentions and despite differences in views and interpretations. I am confident that achieving common ground is possible. I believe that we will create a new method in joint Arab action."

PALESTINIANS CLAIM HAIFA BLAZE RESPONSIBILITY

JN261824 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 26 Nov 81

["Military communique No 61/81"]

[Text] The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following: At noon today, 26 November 1981, several combat units from among our fighters in the occupied territory proceeded to the military targets set for them in Qiryat Hayym, in the northern part of Haifa, which is a closed military area because there are several military industries in it.

Th. units succeed in planting several highly explosive incendiary charges in the following targets: Heavy artillery rocket industries near the paratrooper camp, heavy artillery depots, aviation college offices and camp and depots of navy shipyards. At 1340 today, the charges went off one after the other in all the set targets. As a result, fire broke out in the paratrooper camp and the oil tanks near the rocket industries. Explosions also occurred at the heavy artillery industries, and exploding shells flew in all directions causing heavy casualties in nearby areas. The explosion in the ammunitions depots resulted in the complete destruction of the depots. The explosions at the aviation college and the warship depots caused damage amounting to millions of pounds.

The police command in the northern area immediately announced that the danger areas were: western Qiryat Hayyim, the industrial zone (mifrat), plants and industries near the municipal stadium and the Zionist shipyard area. Some 70 fire engines and scores of other fire engines rushed to the area, but they were prevented from approaching because of the continuous explosions in the operations area. Settlers were asked to remain in their shelters until further notice. Furthermore, the airspace over the area was completely closed. Helicopters were used to put out the fires which caught in several targets. However, even the helicopters could not continue their work because of the dangerous situation. Explosions were still going off when this communique was prepared at 1930 tonight.

There have been heavy losses in lives, because hundreds of militarymen work in the industries in the operations area. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

VOP EXPECTS 'ZIONIST AGGRESSION' WITH HABIB TOUR

NC290828 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] U.S. special envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib is expected to arrive in Beirut at noon today on a fourth tour in 6 months. He will visit Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the Zionist entity and Saudi Arabia.

Philip Habib will be accompanied by Morris Draper, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs and author of the plan for southern Lebanon, which calls for the deployment of the UN emergency forces further north, contrary to the UN Security Council resolutions, and for the withdrawal of the Palestinian revolution's heavy weapons and the strengthening of the official Lebanese Army.

The U.S. envoy's new tour has raised a number of questions, especially since his previous tour was closely linked with a series of Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon which culminated in the recent July war.

Observers expect the tour of Philip Habib and his companion to be accompanied by new Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon with a view to carrying through the plan he is endeavoring to implement.

GULF AFFAIRS

ARAB GULF DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET 18 DEC

GF231257 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Kuwait -- Defense ministers of the six states grouped in the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] will meet in Riyadh on December 18, a Kuwaiti Government spokesman said yesterday.

The meeting was called by the GCC summit earlier this month to define priorities to guarantee the member-states' independence and sovereignty. -- REUTER

BAHRAIN

CABINET DISCUSSES FES SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

GF291638 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1315 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Manama, 29 Nov (WAKH) -- Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah chaired an ordinary cabinet meeting today.

In a statement after the meeting Ibrahim Hasan Humaydan, transportation and communication minister and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, said that the Cabinet heard a report from Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah on the Arab foreign ministers meetings and the meeting of the 12th Arab summit conference held in Fes, Morocco, last Wednesday.

In his report Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said that the issues placed before the summit were of such importance to the Arab nation that they required further study and discussion so that the decisions made would be equal to the importance of these issues, and so that these decisions would be made in circumstances that are more favorable for the achievement of a greater Arab concensus that mobilizes all Arab efforts.

The Bahraini foreign minister said that the postponement of the 12th Arab summit conference is a decision that demonstrated the wisdom and courage of the Arab leaders in dealing with crucial issues.

The Bahraini Cabinet emphasized that the Arab nation is capable of embarking on a new stage of sincere work to confront all the issues before it in a spirit of solidarity and unity so as to achieve victory for its causes and achieve prosperity and progress.

The Cabinet then discussed the memorandum of the ministerial committee for financial and economic affairs on the 1982-1985 program for economic and social development in Bahrain. The memorandum outlines many plans on industrial and agricultural production and laying down the bases for the best exploitation and development of available resources.

KUWAIT

PAPERS CRITICIZE ARAB ABSENTEES AT FES SUMMIT

GF261140 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Nov (WAKH) -- The newspaper AL-QABAS has criticized the absence of some leaders from the Arab summit and described it as a negative attitude that undermines national interest. The newspaper says: "We do not find any excuse for the Arab leaders who did not attend the Fes summit conference except for those who were prevented from carrying out this duty because of health reasons."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM also has expressed regret over Arab differences. The newspaper says: "We are not in accord on war or on peace. Rather, we are incapable of doing either of them." The newspaper adds: "The political difference -- as it is seen at present -- has become a permanent factor in the Arab equation itself."

Criticizing the absence of some Arab leaders from the summit, the newspaper AL-ANBA' says that the Amman summit proved the wrong idea of nonparticipation in the summits because the absentees approved the summit resolutions and recommendations later on and this ruled out the justification for the absence and rendered it a way of keeping away from Arab action.

KUNA COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

LD260952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Fes, 26 Nov (KUNA) -- The shortest Arab summit conference in history ended early last night with Arab leaders agreeing not to debate the Saudi Middle East peace plan in an attempt to avoid further splitting their ranks and to maintain a minimum show of solidarity. The decision to postpone the conference, which was announced by King Hassan II of Morocco, was made after it had become clear to the 12 Arab leaders taking part in the conference and to the 9 representatives of other Arab countries that their conference was slipping quickly toward a predicament which would harm the already split Arab relations should the Saudi peace plan -- whose author, the crown prince and deputy premier of Saudi Arabia, led his country's delegation -- be debated.

There were doubts as to the possibility of the success of the 12th Arab summit conference even before it was convened because of its boycott by major Arab leaders in expression of their rejection of the Saudi peace plan and because they did not want to confront Saudi Arabia over the plan at the summit. Sources at the conference said that the presence of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi would have averted this surprise result, and that their absence led to the decision to postpone the conference. These same sources said that during a closed session lasting 3 and 1/2 hours, Prince Fahd suggested the withdrawal of his plan which had aroused strong opposition from Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PDRY. However, King Hassan II insisted on submitting it. They also reported that when the leaders realized that the submission and discussion of the plan would deepen the split, and would be a repetition of the attitudes expressed during the foreign ministers conference which had paved the way for the summit, they agreed to maintain the minimum level of solidarity and decided to postpone their summit. The Arab leaders thus considered yesterday's meeting to be the first stage, with the second stage to be held in Morocco at a date to be fixed by Arab foreign ministers. The sources thought it likely that the Arab ministers would meet next month in Rabat to reach agreement on the Saudi plan, and said that should this be achieved the second round of the summit would be held in Morocco in January or February 1982.

The sources added that Prince Fahd does not want "partial" support for his plan, which needs to achieve Arab unanimity, which would enable him to submit it in international quarters and to Europe and the U.S. as an agreed Arab plan to substitute for Camp David and the peace treaty between Tel Aviv and Cairo which has been rejected by the Arabs. [passage indistinct]

During the foreign ministers summit Iraq announced its nonapproval of the Saudi plan because "it constitutes a clear recognition of the Zionist entity." Article seven of the plan calls for the recognition of the right of all states in the Middle East to live in peace. Other articles call for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Syria said it did not accept the Saudi plan because existing facts in the Middle East at present would not facilitate its implementation and that what is necessary at first is the achievement of a balance of power between Arab countries and Israel.

The absence of the Syrian president was a big surprise to the participants, particularly following the concentrated Saudi-Syrian contacts before the convening of the conference. And what still remains ambiguous, even after the ending of the summit, is the attitude of the PLO to the Saudi plan. The Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat and the PDRY president, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, were the only leaders from the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to attend the summit. The declared attitude of the Palestinian leader is that the plan has several positive points which make it a good basis for a peaceful comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. And although he expressed some reservations about article seven, he has not rejected the plan outright.

The official PLO spokesman, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, who attended the foreign ministers conference, said that the Palestinian delegation opposed the Saudi plan during this conference, but the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, quickly disowned this statement in Beirut and said that the spokesman was not authorized to talk about the Palestinian attitude at the foreign ministers conference. All Palestinian resistance groups in Beirut, including those closely linked to Syria, Iraq and Libya, such as As-Sai'qah, the Arab Liberation Front and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, issued statements rejecting the Saudi plan. As to Fatah, the biggest resistance group, led by Yasir 'Arafat, it remained silent and has not taken an official stand toward the Saudi plan. Sources have pointed out that 'Arafat was under great pressure from the Libyan leader to boycott the summit, but the latter told him not to sever his ties with Saudi Arabia, which is a major financer of the PLO and a prominent supporter at international gatherings. They also reported that an argument developed between 'Arafat and King Hassan during the closed session, as the former, who opposed the postponement, wanted more time to talk about the Palestine problem, but King Hassan told him sharply "we have discussed nothing else but the Palestine problem." The same sources also said there was an argument between King Hassan and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who led his country's delegation; the former said that in the future no one below the rank of vice president would sit at a summit conference. Khaddam said "but I represent the president of my country," at which point King Hassan answered "that he is not authorized to make decisions concerning war and peace."

KUNA on U.S. Reaction

LD281600 Kuwait KUNA in English 1131 GMT 28 Nov 81

["A KUNA analysis" by Raphael Calis]

[Text] Washington, 28 Nov (KUNA) -- The Reagan administration appears to have mixed feelings about the failure of the Arab summit conference in Fes, Morocco, to endorse the Saudi peace plan of Crown Prince Fahd.

On the one hand, American officials are pleased that the administration, which was lukewarm in its reaction to the Saudi peace plan anyway, has been saved the embarrassment of having to put pressure on Israel to accept the plan had it been endorsed by the summit at a time when American-Israeli relations were going through yet another low over the Sinai peace force and the Israeli eagerness to push through with a stategic security agreement with the U.S. for which the latter is not enthusiastic.

On the other hand, they are worried over the eventual repercussions that are bound to ensue in the post-summit period as a result of Saudi Arabia's failure to influence the majority of the Arab countries to tow the Saudi line.

In private conversations with senior administration officials over the last two days, this KUNA correspondent was told that there is little doubt that the outcome of the five-hour summit is a victory for the Arab hardliners led by Syria and Libya.

There is a conviction in Washington that the failure of the summit to endorse the Saudi peace initiative is bound to have an influence among American decisionmakers as to whether the U.S. will be able to depend on the Saudis to play an effective role in the Arab world in case of any future flareup, such as in Lebanon.

American officials believe that the public snub to the Saudis might prompt them to take one of two alternatives. First, the Saudis might decide to go back to their traditional "introversion" of minding their own business and concentrating on domestic matters, thus abandoning their emerging role in influencing pan-Arab affairs. That would be a blow to American attempts aimed at using the Saudis and other moderate Arab countries to strengthen the administration's prime objective of establishing a strategic consensus in the region.

Second, American officials fear that the Saudis might seek vengeance for their defeat at Fes by taking countermeasures aimed at weakening the hardline Arab countries such as Syria by "temporarily halting" the badly-needed Saudi aid, officials said.

The American officials believe that Saudi Arabia is unlikely to take this second option for fear that such a move would futher strengthen the members of the steadfastness front and would allow the Soviet Union to increase its influence in the region.

In private conversations, State Department officials admit that the success of the Arab hardliners at Fes is, in fact, a victory for the Soviet Union, which has a strong influence on countries like Libya, Syria, and Iraq.

The administration officials are puzzled as to why the Soviets did not urge the Syrians to back the Saudi peace plan since the plan envisions a role for the Soviet Union once the negotiations start within the framework of the United Nations -- something the Soviets have been asking for.

Observers believe that the outcome of the summit, which had been anxiously awaited by the U.S. Government, now calls for a period of reassessment by all the parties concerned, including the Reagan administration.

The problem facing the Americans is the lack of options opened to them at present. While publicly they express their full backing for the Camp David peace process, the Saudi option -- had it been endorsed by the summit -- would have provided the U.S. with a bargaining card with the Israelis, who are proving inflexible at the autonomy talks.

The Americans are also worried that the failure of the endorsement of the Saudi plan is a setback for Egypt's new president, Husni Mubarak, who had expressed support for the Saudi plan and had hoped to re-enter the Arab fold once Israel withdraws from Sinai.

Although they are not prone to admit it in public, some Arabists at the State Department say they are apprehensive also of the blow dealt to the moderates within the PLO who were slowly coming round to the idea of accepting the principle of the existence of the State of Israel.

"PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat now finds himself in a very difficult position, having stuck his neck out and lost. Now, there is the possibility that he might be ousted or at best that he will have to submit to the will of the hardliners within his movement," one expert in Palestinian affairs commented.

Others are opposed to such rash judgments. They say that 'Arafat has the ability "to wheel-deal his way" around his opponents and will find a way to patch up his strained relations with the Syrians, who has a grip over the Palestinians in Lebanon.

But American officials appear genuinely apprehensive that the hardliners within the PLO will now have the upper hand and might force 'Arafat's hand by bringing to an end "the politicization process" that has been underway for the last few years.

"In an attempt to prove themselves dedicated to the principles of the organization, the PLO leadership might decide to go back to the armed struggle as the sole means of regaining their homeland," one official said. That would spell doom for the Palestinians themselves as they are in no position to stand up to Israel's military might. Furthermore, the fact that a hardliner like Begin is in power in Israel will not help the situation.

The senior American officials are convinced that the failure of the Fes summit will now strengthen the hand of Begin. "He will lobby strongly with the Reagan administration in an attempt at proving to it that the American bet on a leading role for the Saudis was misplaced," the official added.

Administration officials believe that the Israelis, instead of making concessions at the autonomy talks for fear of a Saudi plan option, will now adopt a hardline stance and might even refuse to withdraw from the rest of Sinai. This will further complicate the situation for the Egyptian president.

The general view in Washington now is that nothing will happen on the peace front until April 1982, when Israel is expected to withdraw. All the parties concerned need a period of reassessment -- that includes the Saudis, the Americans, the Europeans, and others. "All initiatives will be put on a burner until April," seems to be the general impression in the American capital.

STATE MINISTER ON ARAB DELIBERATIONS ON LEBANON

LD291618 Kuwait KUNA in English 1545 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Nov (KUNA) -- Nothing was decided concerning press reports that Kuwait and Algeria will join a mediation effort to patch Arab differences following the postponement of the 12th Arab summit conference, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn told reporters Sunday.

In reply to a question for Kuwait NEWS AGENCY concerning the summit's resolution on Lebanon, Husayn said the recommendation is to remain secret but he added it is an expanded one.

The minister revealed that it includes a work programme and an Arab strategy to restore security in that state.

Side meetings of a number of Arab foreign ministers will be held to study these recommendations in detail in which the Arab League will participate, the state minister said.

He added that the Arab Followup Committee on Lebanon is stepping ahead to realize a fruitful stance. "They may be slow but we hope the results will be better in future."

In reply to another question on the date of the Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's visit to Kuwait, the state minister said no date was fixed yet for the visit.

FOREIGN MINISTER QUESTIONED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD291052 Kuwait KUNA in English 0955 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Nov (KUNA) -- Kuwait has emphasized that it will not recognize Israel and that its position on this issue will not undergo any change.

Answering questions by some members of the parliament yesterday on government foreign policy, the deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, also defended the recently formed Gulf Cooperation Council but he opposed military cooperation between some council members and foreign powers. The council groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman.

We are working to keep the region away from alliances and blocs because the council charter clearly states that the security of the region is the responsibility of its countries alone, he said.

Shaykh as-Sabah said that his government also opposes giving military facilities to the foreign powers in some council member countries. He added that Kuwait was also unhappy over plans by one council member to join American-sponsored war games.

Oman has announced that its troops will participate in the joint maneouvres to be held next month by forces from the United States, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia.

The minister said that Kuwait and other Arab Gulf countries are determined to end any commitment of this sort to foil attempts to create a foreign military presence in the region.

OMAN

PDRY INTERFERING IN AFFAIRS OF NEIGHBORS

GF251639 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, the under secretary of the Omani Foreign Ministry has affirmed that the ruling regime in Aden persists in interfering in the domestic affairs of neighboring states.

In a statement to the newspaper 'UMAN published today, the Omani under secretary said that the announcement made by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the Aden regime, regarding continuing PDRY support for the so-called liberation front of Oman is evidence that the PDRY does not wish to establish good relations with its neighbors.

Answering a question on whether the Fes summit conference will be able to eliminate inter-Arab disagreements, the under secretary said it is very difficult to predict whether the summit will be able to achieve this during its meetings in Fes due to the obstinacy of certain countries.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that during their final session yesterday the Arab foreign ministers discussed the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied Arab terrories and why Libya and Algeria refused to pay their share to the Palestinians in the occupied land. He said the ministers also discussed the issue of the multinational force that will be stationed in Sinai and agreed not to make any decisions in that regard at the moment.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPER NOTES POSITIVE ASPECT OF SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

GF281513 AD-DAMMAM AL-YAWM In Arabic 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Editorial: "The Positive Result of Fes"]

[Text] Some of the Arab papers are following their usual habit when they try to depict the decision to postpone the 12th Arab summit conference as a setback for the Arabs. The same applies to the suspect foreign press and media which have always approached all Arab issues with suspect and bad intentions.

It is true that what happened in Fes was an unexpected surprise. However, the logical reasons and justifications given by the Arab leaders following the decision to postpone the summit will cause every citizen with the minimum sense of Arab feeling to rethink the situation and realize that what happened was a positive step that will make the coming decisions more effective.

This does not mean that the adjourned Fes summit was a very ordinary matter. On the contrary, what happened at Fes poses many questions about Arab ability to make the decision we have been talking and dreaming about for some time.

What happened in Fes and the leaders' decision are definitely positive results. Any constructive and purposeful discussion of the adjourned summit should begin from this premise. The realistic dialogue held by the nation's leaders, their seriousness, their strong sense of how critical the present stage is, their great hope to come out with clear and sound decisions and unlimited belief in the "entirety" of the cause have all made it necessary for the leaders to postpone the conference. They will reconvene when some of the ambiguous aspects of the stands -- stands that we cannot for sure say were not different -- become clearer. At the same time, no one can forget that major decisions should be made after close study and examination by all the parties concerned so that the decisions provide a satisfying answer and bring hope.

Fes Aftermath

GF281440 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Manama, 28 Nov (WAKH) -- Today's Gulf newspapers say that the current circumstances of the Arab nation require alertness more than ever lest the Zionist enemy and his allies take advantage of the Fes summit's results by launching a hostile action against the Arabs aimed at preventing them from reorganizing the Arab fold.

The newspaper 'UKAZ says that after the fiery Arab reaction to the sudden ending of the Fes Arab summit has calmed, we can be sure that Saudi diplomacy and the Saudi decision-makers have provided an example that should be followed in Arab political practice. This example was illustrated by the Saudi stand at the Fes summit.

The newspaper AL-MADINAH talks about the main reason for the Fes summit postponement -- the summit that was convened in the absence of nine Arab states. It says that since a summit conference is normally convened to take prompt important decisions, the significance of participation by all leaders is obvious. Due to the absence of nine presidents, therefore, the Fes summit lost the characteristic of a summit at which a unanimous, decisive decision could be made.

ISRAELI CHARGE SUMMONED TO CLARIFY MFO VIEW

NC290823 Cairo MENA in English 0808 GMT 29 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday summoned the Israeli charge d'affaires, Mr Ephraim Dubeck, and asked him for clarifications about the statements made by General Eytan and later confirmed by Shamir.

Ambassador Fathi Mahmud, director of Kamal Hasan 'Ali's office, explained to the Israeli charge Egypt's position with regard to the creation of the MFO [Multinational Force and Observers] and the importance of the European role in the formation of the force.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES U.S.-SOVIET MISSILE TALKS

NC291938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) -- Egypt has welcomed tomorrow's talks in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning ground-based medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today said that any success achieved concerning security and stability in Europe will have its positive effect on the efforts being made by the Middle East states to declare the Middle East a nuclear-free zone. The statement added that Egypt has shown interest in the security and stability of Europe and has followed the work of the European Security and Cooperation Conference out of the belief that Europe's security is linked to the security of the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

'ALI SAYS U.S. MISSION TO BECOME OBSERVERS

NC292145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the U.S. field mission in Sinai will turn into an observers force at the end of the Israeli withdrawal and will advance to the international border as part of the Sinai peace-keeping force.

In a statement to be published in the Monday edition of newspaper MAY, Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that the transformation of the U.S. field mission into an observers force is a continuation of its work to ensure the implementation of the peace treaty on the Egyptian and Israeli sides of the border. The observer force will supervise the implementation of the treaty with regard to the size of the forces on the two sides, the composition of the forces, the nontraversal of the lines and other matters which need supervision.

ISRAELIS ASK POSTPONEMENT OF AUTONOMY TALKS

NC281431 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) -- Israel today requested the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to postpone to another date the meetings of the tripartite committee on autonomy, which was scheduled to be convened at the level of experts from 2 to 10 December. The reason is that the members of the Israeli delegation are on missions abroad. The head of the Egyptian side on this committee, Ambassador Tahir Shash, stated that within the next 2 days, contacts will take place among Egypt, Israel and the United States to set another date in the near future for the experts' meeting.

ABU GHAZALAH ON FUTURE U.S.-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES

NC292129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) -- In its Monday edition, the newspaper MAY says that Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has proposed to Commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force General Kingston that the next U.S.-Egyptian exercises be held in June and July to test the ability of the U.S. soldier to endure the desert heat the same as the Egyptian soldier. In his statement to the newspaper, Abu Ghazalah says that the most important results of the U.S.-Egyptian exercises which were concluded last week are summed up in the following points:

1. Our armed forces' ability to cooperate with the forces of another state has been established. Hence in the future our armed forces will be able to cooperate with the forces of any friendly Arab state without problems.

2. The Egyptian soldier has become confident that he has the same efficiency as the U.S. soldier, who belongs to the richest state in the world.

3. Our men now have great confidence in the weapons used by the Egyptian soldier compared with the weapons used by the U.S. soldier.

4. Our forces have become confident of their combat capability and their potential for excellent planning and implementation.

COMMITTEE AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

NC291417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) -- In a statement issued today by the Consultative Council's Arab and foreign relations and national security committee, Egypt affirmed its commitments toward the Palestinian problem and called on the Arab brethern in general and the Palestinian people in particular to stand as one to support the Palestinian's national struggle and enable the Palestinian people to march forward to attain their freedom and independence.

The statement, which was issued by the committee on the occasion of International Day for Solidarity With the Palestinian People, added that Egypt calls on the United Nations to double its efforts to realize the Palestinian people's national rights and adhere to the worldwide solidarity [with the Palestinians]. The statement said that the people of Egypt believe that the Palestinian people's problem is their own problem and that it is also a historical issue that relates to the same destiny [of the Egyptian and the Palestinians]. Hence, Egypt has been an arena of Palestinian struggle in which the Egyptians struggled together with their Palestinian brethern throughout the thirties and then again starting in 1947. Since then, up to 1973, Egypt has fought and sacrificed its sons, financial resources and development funds. The statement goes on to say that, for the sake of Egyptian-Palestinian liberty, Egypt waged its peace campaign since 1977 and struggled to pave the way for the Palestinian people so they could freely determine their destiny without anyone's intervention or tutelage. The statement, which was issued by the committee headed by Dr Sayyid Nawfal, called on all the countries -- particularly the big powers -- to work jointly so as to establish a just peace in the Middle East in support of international peace. The statement says that recent developments in Arab and international countries affirm that Egypt's policy toward the Palestinian issue is a policy that deserves support from the Arab and Palestinian brethern. The statement concluded: Let solidarity day with the Palestinian people be the dawn of a new era in which sincere Arabs will act jointly for their major issue.

FORCES REPORTEDLY ADVANCE DEEP INTO IRAN

JN291146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1139 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Nov (INA) -- An INA correspondent in the southern sector of the theater of operations has reported that the Iraqi forces have made a new advance deep inside the Iranian territory. In an urgent dispatch today, the correspondent said that the advance was attained in the wake of fiery battles during which the Persian enemy sustained grave losses in life and equipment.

The correspondent quoted a local military commander as saying that his troops have thwarted an abortive attempt by the Persian enemy at dawn today and that his troops, using various types of arms, forced the enemy to retreat.

The correspondent said that the various army ranks stationed in the area participated in the counterattack against the Iranian attack and in inflicting losses on the enemy. The Iraqi forces are advancing further into Iranian territories.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 535

JN271638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Nov (INA) -- Our armed forces killed 28 Persians during their operations last night and today. Communique No 535 issued today by the Armed Forces General Command said that our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the Abadan area, killing 13 and destroying 1 vehicle. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 535 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the theater of operations, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in the Abadan area, killing 13 and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 gun, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.
B. Six were killed and one tank and two vehicles were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Four were killed and one gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
D. Three were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Dezful area.
E. One vehicle was destroyed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 28 killed and 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: six martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, two vehicles, three mortars and one excavator were damaged.

Communique No 536

JN281512 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov (INA) -- The Iraqi warplanes continued their raids on the Persian enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations. The military communique this evening pointed out that the Iraqi warplanes have scored direct and effective hits on the enemy positions and concentrations. Tongues of flame were seen rising from the enemy positions by our ground units. All of the Iraqi planes returned safely to base. The communique put the known enemy losses at 48 killed and 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 7 vehicles, 3 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 1 boat destroyed. Following is the text of the military communique:

Communique No 536 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued their activities last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 18 and destroying 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.
B. Enemy concentrations were sighted in front of forward units in the Shush area. Our units pounded the concentrations, killing 16.
C. Nine were killed and one personnel carrier; three vehicles, two of which were carrying personnel; and one boat were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
D. Five were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
E. Our air force planes continued to raid enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits. Tongues of flame were seen rising from the enemy positions by our ground units. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 48 killed and 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 7 vehicles, 3 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 1 boat destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank and two vehicles were damaged.

Communique No 537

JN291713 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Communqiue No 537 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of the rights of Iraqi and the Arab nation, the soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah will continue to pound the forces of the regime of racist charlatanry until they concede and recognize our full rights to the land and waters. The outcome of the activities in the operational sectors last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. This morning the enemy attacked our units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. It was courageously repulsed and engaged in a fierce battle which is still raging. The enemy lost large numbers of killed or wounded and a large number of its personnel were captured. Moreover, the enemy sustained heavy losses in equipment which have not yet been counted.
B. A force belonging to one of our forward units in the Dezful region raided enemy positions and concentrations. Following a fierce battle, the enemy was forced to abandon its positions in panic, sustaining 42 killed and 1 vehicle destroyed.
C. One of our units in the Nowsud region mounted a daring raid on an enemy concentration. Following a fierce and short battle, the enemy sustained nine killed and several captives.
D. Four were killed and two vehicles, one excavator and one observation post were destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. One was killed and one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan region.
F. One gun and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 56 killed and 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one mortar damaged.
C. This afternoon the Persian enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

RAMADAN DISCUSS RECENT IRANIAN ATTACKS

JN301223 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the popular army, has stressed that the Iraqi Armed Forces are confronting the recent Iranian attack with great capability and superiority. He added that defeat will certainly be the end of the Iranian attack. This came in a speech today while seeing off a new batch of popular army fighters leaving for the battlefronts. He said that the Iraqi Army is confronting the Iranian attack with firmly entrenched faith and great confidence in victory.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq is working from one central mind in two parallel directions: One ready to solve the problem peacefully in accordance with its previously announced principles based on the peaceful restoration of rights; and another based on creating all necessary circumstances for war to continue as long as the Persian enemy does not recognize Iraq's rights and as long as it continues to threaten Iraq's pan-Arab interests. He added that the holy war being waged by Iraq was a historic opportunity to test itself and give a chance for every citizen to exercise his role in protecting his land, sovereignty and dignity for the sake of construction, progress and the attainment of the nation's aims with all the sacrifices these aims deserve.

He stressed that Iraq is fighting for the restoration of its rights and sovereignty without subservience to or alignment with any of the superpower blocs. He also praised the role being played by the popular army fighters in entrenching victory and preserving its spirit.

AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS ENVOY HABIB, MAKES STATEMENT

NC300725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] U.S. envoy Philip Habib will continue his contacts with officials today. He will meet with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-Asa'd. He will meet again with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus with whom he met for 2 hours yesterday. Habib was accompanied at this meeting by Morris Draper. Habib, as usual, declined to make any statements.

Following this, Habib met with Pierre al-Jumayyil in the presence of Bashir al-Jumayyil. Asked about the nature of the discussions which took place at the meeting, Pierre al-Jumayyil said: We naturally explained our real situation to Ambassador Habib because it is illogical that we should continue to stay the way we are after 7 years. You know that the United States and the Soviet Union are running the world today in the same way that Britain and France were running it before World War I. It is illogical that they should let Lebanon, which ranks among the most civilized peoples in the world, to be treated this way. Al-Jumayyil added: The U.S. administration wants to resolve the issue.

EXPLOSION IN BEIRUT SUBURB KILLS ONE PERSON

NC300655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] In Ash-Shiyah, an explosion took place at midnight yesterday at the entrance of the 'Ali 'Id building in Marun Misk Street, 10 meters from an Arab Deterrent Force checkpoint. Muhammad al-Miqdad was killed and 10 persons were injured including Samirah Safwan and Khaldiyah Husayn. The explosion caused enormous material damage. Two storys of the building were destroyed and several cars were burned. Adjacent buildings suffered enormous damage.

INFORMATION MINISTER WARNS OF ISRAELI ATTACK

NC271929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Information Minister Michel Iddih said today that he expects Israel to take the opportunity of the division which appeared at the Arab summit conference to launch a large-scale attack on the south and, specifically, on the positions controlled by the Palestinian organizations.

Minister Iddih pointed out that Israel will attempt to launch such an attack on the basis that Saudi Arabia might not interfere, as had been the case last July, in helping toward attaining a cease-fire in the south. He added that such an estimation is wrong, because Saudi Information Minister Shaykh Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani had previously said that the differences resulting from the Prince Fahd plan will not affect Arab solidarity or Saudi relations with the PLO.

Finally, the information minister warned against a fragile position, expressing the hope that the cease-fire will be respected and that the Palestinian resistance organizations will not give any excuse to Israel to launch an attack against Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN ON LEBANESE SUMMIT RESOLUTION

NC281441 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Following meetings at the government palace in As-Sana'i' today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said in reply to correspondents' questions:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] A detailed explanation will have to be made to the officials in the first place. For this reason I have invited the ministers to a Cabinet meeting in the government house on Tuesday to brief the Cabinet on the discussions and give it the necessary explanations regarding what happened at the summit conference.

A meeting also took place between the chairman of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee and the foreign minister in which they agreed to hold a meeting for the parliamentary foreign affairs committee on Wednesday. All the required explanations will be made in these two meetings so that the officials in the executive and the legislative authorities will be aware of all the details.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: Regarding your role and what you have achieved in the summit conference, can you brief us on the resolutions?

[Answer] Perhaps this is extremely necessary, since it seems that the information media have not yet carried full details of what happened at the summit conference, and even what has been reported was not as precise as it should be and as compatible with the facts. There is one more important thing, which is the text of the final resolution on Lebanon which was approved by the kings and presidents. This resolution, it seems, has not been made known to the public opinion yet with all its details and the circumstances which surrounded the non-basic amendments made to the Lebanese working paper. Before reading to you the text of the resolution, I would like to point out that an important part of this resolution, which pertains to aid, was not introduced at Lebanon's request. The Lebanese working paper did not include such a request. In making amendments to the Lebanese working paper the Arab brothers added the matter of aid to the resolution.

I shall read to you the text of the resolution, because this resolution should rightly be the subject of evaluation regarding the Lebanese issue in the south and what the Arab brothers had approved on this matter.

The text of the resolution is as follows: Out of the desire to safeguard the Lebanese territory and its integrity, and to ensure stability in southern Lebanon and consequently in the rest of the area, and as a contribution to putting an end to the tragedy of the sons of the south, and on the basis of the previous Arab summit resolutions, and particularly the 10th summit conference in Tunis, which affirmed that the problem of southern Lebanon is an Arab responsibility as much as it is a Lebanese responsibility, and in view of the increasing dangers which surround southern Lebanon -- dangers which threaten not only Lebanon but all the Arab states and the Palestinian issue in particular and the entire area -- and bearing in mind that tackling the southern Lebanese crisis constitutes one of the approaches to tackling the entire Lebanese crisis, accordingly, the conference decides:

1. to draw up a comprehensive Arab strategy aimed at preventing Israel from committing aggression and to draw up a plan to confront the Israeli aggression when it takes place, especially against southern Lebanon. This strategy should include, among other things, the following measures and steps:

A. to apply political, diplomatic and economic pressure on all states which support Israel or can influence it, particularly the United States, so as to deter it from aggression and to make it respect the resolutions of the international bodies and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

B. To apply all pressures to make the UN Security Council fully implement its Resolution No 425 and its supplements, including full Israeli withdrawal to the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon so that the south can come under the sole authority of the Lebanese state so as to become an area of calm and stability, and to take all the necessary measures through the representatives of the Arab states at the United Nations to draw up a program for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on southern Lebanon and for the sake of strengthening the cease-fire.

C. Every state must share in shouldering the burdens of this strategy in all fields according to the abilities and conditions of these states for the purpose of putting an end to the war of attrition which was imposed by the Israeli enemy on Lebanon.

2. To entrust a minicouncil, comprising representatives of the states taking part in this conference, to liaise between the secretary general of the Arab League and to immediately embark on drawing up a draft plan for this strategy and to submit it to the Arab League Council at its coming ordinary session, which should be at the level of foreign ministers.

3. To support the efforts of the Lebanese Government to enable it to deploy the Lebanese Army in the south to carry out its national responsibilities and to provide aid to Lebanon to strengthen its ability to shoulder the burdens resulting from all the state's civilian and military administrations and institutions reassuming their responsibilities and powers, particularly in the south, and to assert the need to implement the fourth resolution which was adopted at the 10th summit conference in Tunis which calls for providing financial aid to rebuild Lebanon.

4. To continue to adhere to the contents of the UN Security Council Resolution No 490.

These are the decisions which were adopted concerning Lebanon. I think that they cover all the ideas and all the demands which would place us on the straight path to rescue the south.

We have only to wait for the sound implementation of the resolutions. And as I said, what matters is the implementation. And this is not only our responsibility in Lebanon but also the responsibility of our Arab brothers. What has been decided concerns us and also concerns our Arab brothers as officials and participants in the implementation of these decisions. [end recording]

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL PRESENTS SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS

NC291328 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0932 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Speech by Commander of the Lebanese Forces Bashir al-Jumayyil at a celebration in Antilyas township to mark the 45th anniversary of the Phalangist Party -- live]

[Excerpts] We remain firm in our options and we are determined to continue our struggle until a comprehensive settlement of the Lebanese issue is found. In the same vein that we reject the partial solution because it is a continuation of the crisis, we also reject the solution which is based on bargaining because it is an obliteration of the rights. [applause]

Seven years of war is enough. What has happened made the Arabs and the world understand our position and our just and rightful demands. In the same way that we reject the bargaining, we also reject protection, particularly since we have known both as twins which existed together and collapsed together. [applause] We want to protect ourselves; we do not want to remain a burden to anybody. We do not want to be a burden to the western Christians or a thorn in the side of the eastern Muslims.

The Phalangist Party, which is a main prop in the intrinsic strength of Lebananon, has made generous sacrifices for the Lebanese homeland without asking the Lebanese state for its political rights. It is a party that plants, whereas others reap. It is a party which builds, whereas others live in the houses it builds. It weaves, whereas others get dressed. It gives the light, but others become enlightened. Let us put an end to this custom. [applause] Let the Party liberate itself from the chronic complex of political bashfulness. As we feel no shame in waging the military struggle to preserve a free and safe homeland, then let us feel no shame in political action aimed at establishing an advanced and strong state. [applause] Refraining from participating in ruling is not an ideal, but selflessness in rule is an ideal. [applause]

Therefore, we rightly, proudly and boldly are interested in the forthcoming presidential elections. We declare as of now that the country needs a strong president and that it rejects a weak president. [applause] It is better for the persons who do not have the qualities of the man of salvation not to sneak their names onto the candidates' list because the rise of such a weak person to the seat of the presidency would mean the destruction of what remains of the Lebanese people's amibtions and dream. [applause] We want a president whom the Lebanese resistance can trust with its achievements. [applause] We want a president whom the Lebanese resistance can trust with its achievements and gains and who will not exploit them for bargains but for confrontation. [applause] We want a president who will establish cohesive relations among the various (?parts) of the homeland and who will have a national vision reaching the extent of a dream, and not a man with a political lust which does not exceed the limits of ruling.

We want a president who will move Lebanon from the state of coexisting with the crisis and draft solutions to the state of ending the crisis and imposing solutions. [applause] However, how can the Lebanese freely elect a strong person with the presence of 30,000 Syrian soldiers and thousands of intelligence men and 600,000 Palestinians on our land. The withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon is a necessity and condition for holding honest presidential elections. [applause]

What is the Syrian Army still doing here? If it is here to tame the Palestinians and prevent them from obstructing the peaceful solution, then the PLO has preceded the Syrian regime to the peaceful solutions. If the Syrian Army is still here to prevent the Lebanese from clashing with the Palestinians, then the Lebanese-Palestinian relations are in a better condition than the Syrian-Palestinian relations. [applause] If the army is still here to supervise the partition of Lebanon, then it has already discharged this task fully. [applause] However, this army has forgotten that the will of the Lebanese for coexistence is stronger than all the partition plans. [applause] If it is still here to destroy the Christians so as to finally occupy Lebanon, then past experiences must be enough to deter its ambitions, foil its dreams, and abort its bets.

The battles which the Lebanese resistance entered were forced on us and were planned and implemented by the Syrians. We did not start the 100-day war of 1978, the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah incident in 1975 or the 2 April battle in Beirut or Zahlah. [applause] The Lebanese resistance has been in a defensive position since the beginning of the events. It will remain so as long as it struggles inside the constitutionally and internationally recognized Lebanese territory. Any other outlook definitely conforms with the plan of partitioning Lebanon, dividing its sovereignty and reducing its powers. But is Lebanon being subjected to partition or to sharing it? It is my belief that Lebanon is not being subjected to partition between Muslims and Christians but to being shared by the Syrians and Palestinian foreigners. [applause]

When history is written, it will not be said that Syria preserved the unity of Lebanon, but it will be said that it sought to divide its territory. [applause]

If the Syrian role in Lebanon is in the interests of the United States at one time and the Soviet Union at another time, then it was never in the interests of Lebanon and the Arabs. Consequently, this role does not secure the Arab settlement of the Lebanese crisis, but it guarantees the Arab face [al-wajh al-'arabi] for the expansion of international communism inside Lebanon and the region. [applause] This is clear from the nature of the Syrian presence and alliances in the occupied Lebanese areas, particular in Al-Biqa's and the western area of Beirut.

The Syrian regime's consideration of Al-Biqa' as a Syrian security area makes Israel consider it as an Israeli security area. Al-Biqa' borders both Syria and Israel, and its involvement in the strategy of the security of any of the two states will automatically turn it into an area which is not safe for either. [applause] The Lebanization of Al-Biqa' will, alone, guarantee the security of all. Furthermore, it will safeguard the Lebanese territorial integrity and sovereignty. However, Syria is not looking for security in Al-Biqa, but it is looking for lands exactly as the Palestinians did in the south.

The south, which was quiet and safe when it was under the supervision of the Lebanese Army has now become the hottest area in the Middle East after it was turned into an area for the operations of the Palestinians. When the Palestinian theory that the south was the military extension of the Palestinian operations was advanced the Israelis countered with the theory that the south is also the security extension of the Israeli border settlements. If Syria persists on its security theory in Al-Biqa', then Al-Biqa' will turn into another south, requiring the dispatch of international forces and dividing its land into Al-Biqa' south of the al-Litani and Al-Biqa' north of the AL-Litani.

As for the western area of Beirut, the Syrian occupation has practically transformed it into a base for exporting international terrorism to the Arabs and the world. International terrorism sees the Syrian occupation of the western area as the umbrella, securing for it the freedom of action and movement more than in any other place. This occupation will continue and worsen in the aftermath of the Syrian military plan which was recently implemented in the western area under the slogan of the security measures, whereas they are actually suppressive measures.

Why doesn't the Lebanese Army enter the occupied Lebanese areas? [applause] If 23,000 Lebanese soldiers cannot be deployed in western Beirut and its suburbs to restore security and freedom to all their inhabitants, then how many soldiers are needed for such an operation? A total of 90 fighters of the Lebanese forces and the inhabitants of Zahlah confronted the Syrian Army for 3 months in defense of the city. Cannot the Lebanese Army, with its thousands of soldiers, restore dignity to western Beirut, particularly since the Muslim leaders are demanding this? [applause]

The PLO's linkage of the fate of the south with that of the West Bank complicates the settlement of the Lebanese question and the solution of the Palestinian problem. Let the Palestinians amend their relations with Lebanon. It is not permissible that the PLO should tackle its issues and disputes with all through peaceful and political methods but resort to arms in its dealings with the Lebanese. It is a shame that the PLO should abide by the cease-fire agreement with Israel and not respect Lebanon's sovereignty and its laws. It is subsequently illogical that the Middle East region should be an arena for the exchange of peaceful solutions while Lebanon alone is subjected to military solutions. Therefore, there is a persistent need to open the dossier on the Lebanese-Palestinian relations. The same call we address to the Palestinians, we also address to the Syrians, because it is our opinion that the future is more important than the past and present.

With the emergence of several international and Arab draft solutions to the problem of Lebanon, we find it appropriate to present from a Lebanese position our concept of a settlement of the Lebanese crisis, a concept based on the following:

General rules: 1. Lebanon's restoration of its sovereignty over all its territory and the Lebanese state's restoration of its full powers and their exercise in a comprehensive and firm way are the bases for any settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

2. The return of the Syrian forces in Lebanon to their country for good and the strengthening of Lebanese intrinsic measures which would, within the framework of national sovereignty, guarantee that Lebanese territory will remain a source of reassurance to Syria.

3. The abidance of the PLO and all its groups and branches by the dictates of the comprehensive Lebanese sovereignty and the moving of the Lebanese-Palestinian relations from a state of enmity to a state of confidence conforming with the requirements of the temporary Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

4. The affirmation of the Lebanese agreement that the settlement of any dispute between them does not warrant a resort to arms but the resort to political negotiations as a means for consolidating the formula of the Lebanese agreement -- a formula which is, by virtue of the diverse communities in Lebanon, subject to continuous reconsideration and contemplation -- provided that any formula is based on principles guaranteeing the Lebanese entity. They are:

A. Territorial integrity.
B. Security, freedom and justice to all the Lebanese under the umbrella of a democratic system guaranteeing the general freedoms of the citizens and equality among them.
C. The national affiliation to Lebanon and its environment and the affiliation of the Lebanese state with the Arab League.

The practical measures : 1. Action to preserve the Lebanese identity of the south by the state's securing all the social, educational and development services, which have been obstructed or cut off, preparatory to the state's restoration of its full sovereignty in the south.

2. The transformation of the Arab Followup Committee, following its joining by the Arab sides desiring to do so, from a committee on the ambassadorial level into a [word indistinct] committee which would assume the implementation of the following measures within the Lebanese capital by 15 January 1982:

A. A final cease-fire.
B. The withdrawal of the Syrian forces and the Palestinian Liberation Army.
C. Control of the Palestinian presence.
D. The formation of a Security force in the command of which the effective Lebanese forces would participate temporarily and which would, in cooperation with the official security forces, assume responsibility for security within defined geographic limits. Immediately after tackling the situation in the capital, the committee would gradually tackle the situation in the other areas of Lebanon, provided it completes all tasks by 15 May 1982.

3. The assumption by the president of the republic of the formation of a national delegation led by the Lebanese prime minister which will be charged, in cooperation with the Arab Followup Committee, with contacting all concerned, particularly the Syrian Government and the PLO, to hold negotiations with them on establishing firm and sound relations that would guarantee the Lebanese state's restoration of its full sovereignty and powers.

In submitting this initiative with its general rules and practical measures, we do not do this so that it may be automatically accepted by those who support us or be automatically rejected by those who oppose us. It is an open political initiative subject to discussion. It aims at moving the conflict among the disputant sides in Lebanon and around it from the military field to the political field.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD BLAMED FOR DAMASCUS EXPLOSION

JN291700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist plot being implemented by the agent reactionaries against the Syrian Arab people and their steadfastness, the gang of treachery and treason the Muslim Brotherhood gang has committed a new and odious crime against innocent women and children. At 1130 today, the gang detonated a car bomb in the heavily populated Al-Azbakiyah area in Damascus. As a result of this heinous act, 64 people were killed and 135 were wounded. The victims were passers-by or residents in buildings near the site of the explosion. A number of nearby buildings and passing vehicles were damaged. The criminal who drove the car to the explosion site was killed. The competent authorities are continuing their investigations of this deplorable crime which was aimed against innocent people.

Following the explosion, competent security authorities rushed to the scene to transfer the dead and wounded to hospitals and to take all appropriate measures to this effect.

Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm visited the Al-Mazzah military hospital. He was accompanied by Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs, and the police chief in the governorate. The prime minister visited the innocent citizens who were wounded as a result of the heinous crime committed by the Muslim Brotherhood gang. The prime minister and Walid Hamdun talked with the wounded to reassure himself about their health and the attention they are being given. The prime minister asked the doctors and the workers who are ministering to the wounded to give them the necessary medical care and to exert every effort to take care of them.

'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, today visited the (Al-Mujtahid) hospital reassured himself about the wounded and see how they are being treated. He asked the hospital staff to do everything possible to help the wounded.

AL-ASAD MESSAGE ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

JN290905 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Nov 81

["Text" of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's message to the chairman of the UN Committee on Palestinian Rights on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People -- date not given]

[Text] It pleases me to take the occasion marking the anniversary of the International Solidarity Day With the Palestinian People to express, on behalf of the Syrian people and myself, our sincerest greetings to your meeting which is being convened to confirm solidarity with the Palestinian people, who have been gravely and unjustly persecuted by the imperialist and Zionist forces without these people committing any crime. The aim of these forces is to achieve the dreams of Zionism through occupation and expansion, to impede the realization of the Arab nation's unity and to dominate this area.

You are performing a noble task, expressing your solidarity with an issue, the justice of which is clear, and you are contributing to the elimination of blatant oppression. I would like to confirm to you Syria's participation in every effort exerted by the international community represented by the United Nations to establish the firm rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to return and to establish an independent state on their soil. With this participation, Syria is reconfirming its desire for a just peace, whose bases are contained in UN resolutions.

Foremost of these bases are: the inadmissibility of the seizure of territories by force; recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination; full and unconditional evacuation of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. However, Israel and the imperialist forces supporting it continue to turn a blind eye to facts, to evade commitments dictated by the UN Charter, to impede every sincere effort aimed at establishing a just peace and to use every means to intensify tension and escalate aggression and threats. All this is endangering peace and security in the region and the world.

Proceeding from this policy, the imperialist and Zionist forces are trying to force the Arab nation to capitulate in the name of peace, to maintain the occupation of Arab territories under Israel in the name of so-called secure borders and to keep the Palestinian people displaced and deprived of all natural rights, which have been recognized by all international charters, based on false Isareli claims.

The Arab-Israeli conflict, which is the outcome of the imperialist-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, is a conflict between right and wrong, between peace and war and between the sincere commitment to the UN Charter and international laws on the one hand and the blatant violation of international charters and laws on the other.

As for us in Syria, the Palestinian problem is our central issue because we and the Palestinian people are two sides of one nation and because Syria and Palestine constitute two parts of the one homeland, the great Arab homeland. Therefore, recognizing the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people is the forefront of our concerns and championing the just Palestinian people is our greatest concern, one to which we devote all of our potential and energy.

We appreciate the United Nation's efforts to support the Palestinian cause. We are confident that meeting today will be invaluable support for these efforts and will thus support the issue of peace and justice.

Finally, I repeat our people's greetings as well as my own, and wish you success.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON HABIB MIDDLE EAST MISSION

JN290835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Press Review]

[Text] TISHRIN writes today: Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's envoy to the Middle East, has once again packed his suitcase and left for the Arab region on a new mission, which the U.S. administration would not disclose. All that has been announced in Washington about this visit is that Philip Habib received a telephone call from Ronald Reagan telling him to proceed to the region and that Beirut will be his first stop on this tour. Why this ambiguity? Why has the U.S. administration declined to disclose, or even hint at, the purpose of Philip Habib's mission?

Habib has been to the region three times. On every occasion, Washington announced, albeit briefly, that his mission was to find a solution to what Israel and the United States termed the Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon. Is Habib returning to the region this time to solve this alleged crisis? If the answer is affirmative, why doesn't Washington say so?

But the subject could be totally different, although the missile crisis still exists and still needs a solution, as Begin always claims. Therefore, Philip Habib's visit must be viewed from what is going on in the region, otherwise any speculation on or analysis of the visit will be useless and will not yield any results.

The United States, which thinks its forces have become an indivisible part of the region, is using every means in its power to establish its presence in the Middle East forever, depending on a handful of men who have betrayed their homeland. The United States has supplied these men with military and moral power and ordered them to carry out its plans.

Of course, the United States supposes that everything will proceed as planned in the White House. When the first part of the plan -- the Camp David accords -- is accomplished, it will be followed by the second and third parts and so forth until the region is carved up in the name of U.S. imperialism.

Regardless of the possibilities of success, the United States will not be able to carry out this plan against the wish of the Arab masses. The U.S. administration knows full well why it has not been able so far to carry out its plan. It knows there is a strong Arab will to reject Washington's orders and not to condone what the United States is doing in this region. Syria represents and steers this Arab will.

After making our point clear, we can now talk about Philip Habib's new visit and its initial impression. If we go back a little, we will find that every visit by Habib or any other U.S. envoy was accompanied by an escalation of Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and Phalangist activities inside Lebanon, which mean Washington wanted something.

TISHRIN concludes: It seems from the above that the U.S. administration wants to carry out a new move in the plot or to ask someone else to carry it out. Perhaps, U.S. pressure on the steadfast Arab forces will increase during and after Habib's visit to achieve a U.S. settlement of the Middle East crisis. It is not true that Philip Habib is coming to the Middle East to solve the missle crisis or maintain the so-called cease-fire in southern Lebanon, as Washington tries to intimate. The steadfast Arab forces bravely led by Syria will not fail to note the real objective of any U.S. move, no matter how Washington tries to conceal it behind a flimsy veil. Perhaps, Philip Habib knows this fact more than anyone. Perhaps, he did not fail to convey it to Ronald Reagan when he met with him. The steadfast Arab forces will not allow pressure from any source and will not compromise the rights of the masses of our Arab nation. Furthermore, the steadfast Arab forces led by Syria will foil all plots, secure their rights through their own force and the support of friends, and will not capitulate for the sake of false peace.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES USSR MESSAGE

JN251501 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 25 Nov (SANA) -- Chairman of the Council of Nationalities, Mr Ruben, expressed his sincere wishes to bolster the ties of friendship and close solidarity between the Syrian and Soviet peoples. Mr Ruben asserted in a congratulations cable received today by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly, on his election as People's Assembly speaker and the start of the legislative session his best wishes for relations of friendship between the people's assemblies in the two friendly states.

RADIO REPORTS HAIG-SHAMIR MEETING ON MFO

TA280535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is now on his way back from the United States to Israel with ideas and suggestions raised by the U.S. Secretary of State for preventing a crisis over the participation of Europeans in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. Our correspondent in Washington, Shalom Qital, reports that one suggestion is that the Cabinet defer its decision on this for a while in order to allow the United States to work out, with the Europeans, a formula that will be acceptable to Israel.

Haig and Shamir conferred last night for much longer than planned. Their meeting lasted 7 and 1/2 hours, with part of it being a tete-a-tete conversation, while another part of it was attended by advisers. They analyzed the various positions on the participation of the European countries in the MFO. Haig attaches great significance to the participation of the European countries and thinks their actual participation is more important than the declarations they have made. Shamir, on the other hand, noted the great danger to the Camp David accords and the peace process if the Europeans participate in the force on the basis of their announcements.

On several occasions during the conversation Haig gave assurances that the Camp David accords are the basis for negotiations in the Middle East, affirming that the United States is prepared to reconfirm its commitment to that process.

At the end of the meeting Haig described the talk with Shamir as constructive and valuable. He noted that they also discussed the strategic relations between the two countries, the situation in Lebanon and the peace process in general. These were very useful and timely exchanges, Haig said.

Replying to a question by our correspondent, Haig confirmed reports that he is considering visiting some Middle Eastern countries, including Israel, as part of a trip to begin within 2 weeks.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a special interview with our correspondent that he cannot say he reached full agreement with Secretary Haig, but he is returning to Israel with suggestions and ideas. He also said consultations will have to be held on what steps to take next.

Shamir confirmed, in response to a question by our correspondent, that one of the options open for the Cabinet is to postpone the decision on the MFO for some time. He added that Prince Fahd's eight-point plan is no longer a topical issue. He told our correspondent that among other things, he and Haig analyzed the failure of the Arab countries' summit in Fes.

Shamir Interview

TA280901 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Report by correspondent in Washington Shalom Qital -- live]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is now on his way to Israel following a very long talk with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. At the end of the meeting -- one of the longest ever to have taken place in the secretary's office on the 7th floor of the State Department building in Washington -- Shamir departed with a few suggestions and ideas on how to solve the problem of the participation of the Europeans in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. Among other things Shamir will propose that the Cabinet defer the decision on the participation of the European countries so that the United States can soften the European position, making their participation in the MFO possible.

After 7 and 1/2 hours of talks, Haig appeared very pleased with the results of his efforts to persuade Shamir not to rush to reject the Europeans' participation this Sunday.

We held extensive discussion which I would call constructive and valuable, Haig said. Although he gave no details of the decisions, we learned later that the United States expressed satisfaction that Shamir was persuaded to bring to the Cabinet several suggestions to postpone the decision on the participation of the Europeans. The United States thinks the act of the Europeans joining the force is more important than the attendant declarations they have made.

During the short interval between the end of his conversation with Haig and his boarding the plane for Europe, from where he will proceed to Israel, I talked with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir about his meeting with Haig. Shamir did not want to divulge any details before reporting to the Cabinet, but nevertheless admitted that one of the possibilities the Cabinet will have to consider is deferring the decision on the MFO.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I cannot say that we reached full understanding or any sort of agreement [haskama], but I am going home with some suggestions and ideas. At home, we will hold consultations and decide on the next steps.

[Question] I understand that one of the options is to delay a decision rejecting the Europeans, and for Israel to give the United States time to work something out with the Europeans.

[Answer] Well, there are various possibilities. The Cabinet will decide whether to make a decision at once or postpone the decision, or make another decision altogether. I cannot say anything about what the Cabinet will decide, but I will report to it on my talks and their content. As I said, there are a number of ideas.

[Question] Among all the issues you and Alexander Haig discussed, with which are you pleased, and about which are you still worried?

[Answer] It is impossible to sum up such a conversation with such terms as: satisfied or encouraged. We tried to exchange views, to coordinate views, to compare assessments. There are some things over which we differ, there are other things over which we hold identical views.

[Question] One of the issues that had been discussed was a visit by Alexander Haig to the Middle East. Against what background does this come and what are the chances it will indeed be carried out?

[Answer] He is now leaving on a long journey, and he thinks he will visit Israel as well. He is not yet sure, but of course this is always desirable. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has just left for Israel, and here in Washington people are already waiting for a new topic to be tackled; the visit of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and the gap between the Israelis and U.S. concepts of the nature of the strategic cooperation.

Shamir Returns Home

TA281941 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening said that the U.S. State Department's approach regarding the participation of the European countries in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] does not differ from that of Israel. Mr Shamir stated this a short time ago at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from talks in Washington. He added that the United States would try to work out a series of joint Israeli-U.S. communiques that would include the principles enabling the participation of the European countries in the MFO. The foreign minister added that he would submit these proposals in tomorrow's Cabinet session and the cabinet would have to decide whether to accept them.

Mr Shamir emphasized that he had not expressed his agreement to any paper the Americans presented to him because he could not commit himself on behalf of the government.

Foreign Minister Shamir went on to say that the MFO would be established on time according to the Camp David accords, with or without the European countires.

More on Shamir Statement

TA281910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Upon his return to Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening said that he has brought from Washington American compromise proposals regarding European participation in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. Shamir said the Americans are not pleased with the position of the Europeans. As for himself, he thinks that it will not be a tragedy if the Europeans do not participate in the MFO. Yitzhaq Shamir tomorrow will confer with the prime minister prior to the Cabinet session.

MINISTERS 'OPTIMISTIC' ON SHAMIR'S U.S. TALKS

TA282025 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The talks the Israeli foreign minister held in Washington and the possible departure of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon for talks in the United States on a strategic memorandum of understanding between the two countries will be on tomorrow's Cabinet agenda. Our political correspondent Elimekekh Ram reports this upcoming Cabinet session:

[Ram -- live] This evening ministers were optimistic about the results of the lengthy talk between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his U.S. counterpart, Alexander Haig. Everything Shamir has brought along will be discussed tomorrow at the Cabinet meeting. It appears that a decision regarding the participation of the European countries in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] will be put off. It may be that an Israeli-U.S. formula will be found whereby the MFO will be established according to the Camp David accords, and consequently its participants will recognize these accords. Alternately -- and this will not please the Americans -- the MFO may be established without the Europeans.

The desire to improve the status of the United States in Europe is one of the key reasons for U.S. desire to include the Europeans in the MFO. According to the Americans, the participation of the European countries will give status and prestige to the MFO, and there is also a personal reason: the deteriorated status of Secretary of State Haig who wants to display achievements in the field of foreign policy.

However, it is today clear that Israel will not be able to agree to the participation of the Europeans so long as they maintain their reserve about the Camp David accords and adhere to the Venice declaration.

The defense minister will most probably depart for Washington tomorrow. There is an increasing number of ministers who believe that during his visit Sharon will conclude a strategic memorandum of understanding that even if not entirely agreeable to the government, and it sees it is only the beginning, is another layer in the relations with the United States which will continue to expand.

CABINET ADOPTS PROPOSAL ON SINAI FORCE 29 NOV

TA291436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] The Cabinet will tomorrow grant the request of the U.S. Secretary of State to publish a declaration of principles about the participation of European countries in the multinational force, but it will propose making several changes in its contents.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that, at a consultation this morning between the prime minister, his deputy, the minister of agriculture and the defense minister, it was agreed that Israel would propose leaving in the declaration only the clauses that point out that participation in the Sinai multinational force is purely on the basis of the Camp David agreements. The Cabinet will propose removing the introduction from the declaration of principles, containing an expression of gratitude for the agreement of the EEC countries to participate in the force, and also the last clause which says that the countries participating recognize the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Our political correspondent reports that the Cabinet's decision to approve the defense minister's trip to Washington was made after a difficult argument and, in the assessment of senior ministers, only under the pressure of the prime minister. Several of the ministers told our correspondent about their anger that they had not been brought into the deliberations about the draft of the memorandum of strategic understanding and that the document was only shown to them less than an hour before the Cabinet session. In their opinion, there had been a show of self-flagellation in the Cabinet session.

Our correspondent reports that the prime minister was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the defense minister's trip to sign the memorandum. In his opinion the signing itself will have great political value for Israel and in the course of time it will be possible to fill the memorandum with broader content. The foreign minister also supported Sharon's trip, although he had reservations about the many references in the document to cooperation against the Soviet Union. A similar reservation was expressed by Minister Burg. His faction colleague, Zvulun Hammer, wanted to postpone Sharon's trip for 1 day and after that he asked for his reservations about the trip to be noted in the minutes of the session, because of the short time the ministers were given to study the draft memorandum. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i commented on the lack of purpose, in his view, in the proposed memorandum, and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor also expressed reservations.

Details on Cabinet Session

TA291212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Nov 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Excerpt] [Anchorman] Why did the Cabinet not do what is usually done in cases where the prime minister is absent or is unable to carry out his duties -- having one of his deputies chair the meeting at the prime minister's office?

[Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer] Because two key issues were on the agenda, two political issues relating to Israel's relations with the United States: The issue of European participation in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO], and the issue of the memorandum of understanding to be signed between Israel and the United States. Therefore, the prime minister saw it as his duty to participate in this session, to express his opinion and try to influence the ministers, as does every minister who speaks at a Cabinet session.

[Announcer] Well, we certainly heard about some changes: a raised bed so that the prime minister would not be in an entirely supine position. And around him, were special chairs brought for the ministers? How did things look there?

[Schiffer] We must point out that the press was not allowed to go up to the 8th floor [of Hadassah hospital] to see the prime minister and the Cabinet meeting. The prime minister's aides explained that the prime minister was not interested in being photographed wearing pajamas, so we can only relate what we heard. The ministers sat around the bed, with Minister Ehrlich sitting next to the prime minister's bed -- and it was in fact he who ran the meeting. The session was halted once for a tea break and then resumed.

[Announcer] Now let us come to the meat, to the political issues that were discussed. The main decision was to approve Sharon's trip; I understand that he has already left.

[Schiffer] Yes, it appears that the defense minister is already airborne en route to a European country, from where he will try to get a plane for Washington. But what is perhaps of interest is that the principal issue which was expected to be discussed at this session -- that of the Europeans' participation in the MFO, and the U.S. proposals brought by Minister Shamir, because of which he desecrated the Sabbath -- was not discussed, and will instead be discussed tomorrow.

The subject on the agenda today was the defense minister's trip to the United States for talks with the secretary of defense on the memorandum of understanding. The ministers today saw for the first time the draft memorandum, and I must say that after the meeting several ministers told me there was a feeling of unease that the Cabinet was being called on to discuss a subject like this without their having had a chance to look at the memorandum. By the way, it was Education Minister Zevulun Hammer who asked that his objection to Sharon's going to the United States be recorded in the minutes, because in Hammer's view the Cabinet did not have enough time to peruse the memorandum, nor did the Cabinet ever hold a discussion on what it in fact wants from this kind of memorandum of understanding with the United States. Hammer, then, thought that the ministers should first read the memorandum and hold a thorough discussion before the defense minister went to Washington.

Minister Sharon outlined to the Cabinet the main points of the memorandum and the main achievements of the government in this sphere. He said that the memorandum assures reciprocity, assures that the United States will be helped by Israel in times of emergency or of Soviet expansion; and Israel will be helped by the United States.

In the Cabinet discussion, there were many ministerial comments about the memorandum. It must be said that the prime minister was in favor of the defense minister's trip. He views the memorandum -- if it is signed -- as a major political achievement for Israel. He expressed apprehension that if Sharon does not go now, the delay may cause further delays. Foreign Minister Shamir also supported the defense minister's trip and the memorandum of understanding. But the foreign minister and Dr Burg had reservations on two other issues. They argued that the memorandum mentioned the Soviets too many times, and it was better to back off this a little, since there is no point in waking the bear from his sleep, as one minister put it.

There were other ministers who favored the memorandum as it is: Ministers Berman and Shostak. Yitzhaq Moda'i, for example, argued that there is nothing of substance in this memorandum, so he objected to it. The finance minister made several comments, mainly regarding the cooperation between Israel and the United States on defense purchases; he said this issue was not sufficiently clear in the proposed memorandum. Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich, who was filling in for the prime minister, summed up the discussion by saying that Air'el Sharon would go to the United States taking with him the Cabinet's guidelines and the ministers' comments, and that he should pay heed, before signing, that these matters be inserted in all the official papers.

One other small episode should perhaps be mentioned. At the beginning of the session, Ministers Burg and Hammer protested and expressed regret at the fact that Foreign Minister Shamir had returned to Israel on the Sabbath. They said that this government had laid down new regulations and arrangements that respected Judaism, so they found it odd that Shamir had returned on the Sabbath. They requested that this be recorded in the minutes, and I believe that this will conclude their protest.

[Announcer] One more thing before we finish. I understand that the prime minister's condition is good. That is, there is no change in his health from what we heard over the weekend.

[Schiffer] From the report we gleaned from the ministers who emerged from the session, we learned that he took part in much of the meeting, expressing his opinion. As for other matters, I imagine that the doctors will report and not the ministers.

[Announcer] I understand that yesterday the prime minister asked for a radio, joking: Let me have a radio so I can hear what my condition is. So now he has heard on the Midday Newsreel that his condition is good.

CABINET ASKS FOR U.S. CLARIFICATIONS ON STATEMENT

TA301221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The United States is being asked to clarify a proposed joint Israel-U.S. statement on the multinational force for the Sinai. The statement is intended to spell out the basis on which the countries taking part in the force are participating. The Cabinet met for 3 hours this morning before deciding to seek this clarification from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Our reporter, Alan Ben-'Ami, says the Cabinet will reconvene when Haig has sent his reply.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or would not say what proposed changes or clarifications were being asked for by Israel. Prime Minister Begin, still in the hospital after breaking his femur, was in phone contact, with Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich who chaired today's session during the meeting.

CABINET APPOINTS ARENS AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

TA301214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Cabinet today decided to appoint Knesset Member Moshe Arens the Israeli ambassador to the United States. Our political correspondent notes that an official announcement to this effect will be issued, as customary, after the United States approves the appointment.

SHAMIR HAS NEW DRAFT STRATEGIC MEMORANDUM

TA280621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Citing an Israeli source in Washington a UPI correspondent has reported that Minister Shamir is carrying a new draft of the memorandum of understanding on the strategic cooperation that Israel and the United States are to sign. It looks as though the Cabinet will discuss this document the day after tomorrow [as heard]. If it accepts the document, the defense minister will depart for Washington tomorrow.

Reporters have already noted a change in Minister Shamir's tone in commenting on the memorandum. He did not use the term used by Menahem Begin in September -- a strategic pact -- but talked only about cooperation. The reporters say that this terminology may indicate that Israel is prepared for the military cooperation with the United States to be more limited than what it had originally requested.

Radio Reports Stances

TA290615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on the Morning Newsreel -- live]

[Text] The United States and Israel are to sign an agreement for strategic cooperation -- against whom? The sides are already disputing this question. The United States is proposing wording by which Israel will help the United States block Soviet expansion.

The Israeli side wishes to add two additional clauses, which it regards as conditions for the signing of the agreement: the United States would undertake to help Israel as well, or, in other words, the principle of reciprocity must serve as the basis for the agreement. Another Israeli addition: cooperation would also be directed against Soviet satellites and against Soviet-controlled forces. The word "Soviets" appears in the U.S. draft eight times. Israel wants it mentioned only twice.

The principle guiding the United States is to draw up a document that will make it unequivocally clear to the Arab states that cooperation with Israel is not aimed against them but against the Soviet Union. Therefore, the United States is unwilling to include joint land maneuvers in the clause that deals with the joint exercises to be carried out by the two armies. They are ready for air and sea maneuvers only.

According to the U.S. draft, the memorandum is between the secretary of defense and the Israeli minister of defense. Israel insists that the agreement be signed between the two countries, since those responsible for defense are replaced every few years.

As for the issue of abrogation of the agreement by one of the parties, the United States proposes that each side be able to abrogate the agreement without any delay, while Israel insists that this not be able to occur immediately, but only after 6 months to 1 year. Regarding the timetable for implementation, the United States in its draft speaks of an agreement without any timetable for implementing it. Israel proposes adding a detailed timetable to put the agreement's content into effect.

Regarding the agreement's secret and public clauses: the United States has proposed an open agreement. Israel is proposing the signing of a protocol that would include cooperation in various spheres under the rubric of intelligence matters.

The United States is not proposing that combat material be stored in Israel, while Israel is proposing that tanks and combat equipment be stored in Israel to be placed at the disposal of the United States in an emergency.

Finally, the areas of agreement: The United States agrees that within the framework of the cooperation between the two countries, U.S. markets be opened to the various Israeli military industries, and that there be cooperation in defense research. Neither proposal now mentions the storing of medical equipment in Israel, an issue that had become a mocking symbol of the strategic cooperation with the United States. Nor is there any mention of Israel's being restricted in its activity aimed at preserving its security.

In essence, then, the spheres of disagreement are still many, and there is no certainty that the memorandum of understanding will in fact be signed. The discussions will continue in the next 2 days, and then we will know.

PAPERS CRITICIZE MFO, MEMORANDUM DECISIONS

TA300929 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Nov 81

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] Both midday papers sharply criticize the government's decisions regarding the memorandum of understanding with the United States and the issue of the participation of the European countries in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO].

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that Israel has become a U.S. satellite, putting up with any U.S. move, even those harmful to its own interests.

MA'ARIV writes that the government is slightly overdoing it in trying to present these two agreements as a big success. Perhaps the fact that we belittle ourselves in the face of the United States averts a crisis in mutual relations, but it lays the cornerstone for more serious crises in the future.

REAGAN CALLS BEGIN; REPORT ON CONDITION

TA282043 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpts] U.S. President Ronald Reagan this evening phoned Prime Minister Menahem Begin at the Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem. President Reagan wished the prime minister speedy recovery and told him that he had in the past also suffered a similar injury and that he had fully recovered from it. Mr Begin received many cables wishing him speedy recovery, among others, from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Here is a report from the Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem about the condition of Prime Minister Menahem Begin: Mr Begin's physicians allowed him to leave his bed and sit in an armchair for about 1 hour. Mr Begin reviewed documents and read. During the day he was visited by members of his family. The Cabinet session will be held in the hospital tomorrow.

Our correspondent on health affairs Beni Lis has just returned from the Hadassah hospital:

[Begin videotape] [Lis] I have learned that Mr Begin is still suffering slight pain in his leg but I have been told that he is an exemplary patient. He is currently hospitalized in a room with other patients in the cardiac ward.

[Question] Dr Pinhas, the very fact that Prime Minister Menahem Begin is staying in the cardiac ward -- does this have any implication, is there any significance to it?

[Dr Pinhas] Absolutely not, Mr Begin's personal physician is Prof Marvin Gottesman, who is the head of the cardiac ward at the Hadassah hospital. In so far as the prime minister's hospitalization is concerned, he could have been any kind of specialist. He is Mr Begin's personal physician, their relation has been going on for some time and therefore he is the man who manages his treatment; he supervises the treatment given by other physicians.

[Question] Dr Pinhas, Mr Begin today left his bed and sat for about 50 minutes in an armchair. Does this suggest anything about his treatment in the future?

[Answer] We are very satisfied with the way things are going with the prime minister. Today he stood on his [injured] leg. As you said, he sat in an armchair, he went about his affairs. He condition is very satisfactory. We hope that his future recuperation will continue at the same pace.

[Question] Does this mean that his stay in the hospital will be cut short?

[Answer] Not necessarily. The duration of his recuperation depends on many factors and this changes from one person to another. This is not significant. [end videotape]

Mubarak Message to Begin

TA280615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Egypt's President Husni Mubarak has sent a message to Prime Minister Begin, wishing him a speedy recovery following surgery for the broken thigh bone. The Egyptian leader's message reads: I learned with sorrow of your indisposition and, as I send you my best wishes for a speedy recovery and sound health. I pray to God to preserve you. Best regards.

MINISTER SHAMIR ON CAMP DAVID, FES CONFERENCE

TA291527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by Yitzhaq Golan on Direct Line program -- live in studio]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister, do you share the feeling that President Reagan's administration is undermining, perhaps even systematically, the Camp David agreements, and would like to replace them with some new political formulation, perhaps even the Saudi Arabian one?

[Answer] We hear such fears. I do not share them. I do not think there is today a decision by the U.S. administration to dump or express reservations about the Camp David agreements, but they do not have the same adherence to those agreements that the previous administration did, the administration that participated in formulating these agreements.

[Question] Why do you think this change has occurred?

[Answer] But I do not think there is a substantive change. This time, too, when I visited Washington, I heard emphasized in a most definite form that the U.S. administration does not see any other way to solve the problems of the area other than that of Camp David.

[Question] We will turn to the first listener. Who is speaking?

[Listener] Shuqi Chelouche from Qiryat Hayim.

[Question] What is your question to the foreign minister?

[Chelouche] This is my question: The failure of the summit conference in Fes, which illustrated the confusion in the Arab world and its unwillingness to recognize Israel's right to live in peace in the Middle East opens new possibilities to Israel for a diplomatic and explanatory offensive. Will the foreign minister, who is responsible inter alia for our image in the world, do this?

[Answer] Of course, what has happened at the Fes conference is helpful to Israel and it proves the rightness of Israel's theories. It proved the rightness of our claims in two things: first, that it is impossible, there is no possibility of reaching any arrangement in the Middle East, any logical arrangement. When all the Arab countries meet together, in such cases it is always the most extremist side that will have the upper hand. We say this to everyone who raises proposals for international conferences, such as the Soviets, the Romanians and recently we have even heard something like this from the Saudi Arabians.

Secondly, that conference proved the lie which is increasingly prevalent, especially in the Western world, about Saudi Arabia's increasingly great power, the new superpower, the element of new leadership in the Middle East that can solve all the area's problems through its wealth. It has been proved that Saudi Arabia's influence, as I said in Washington, is not as great in the Arab world as it is in the Western world and this we will certainly not delay in explaining to all levels of all countries of the world.

RADIO REPORTS HABIB DEPARTS FOR MIDDLE EAST

TA280539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib departed for the Middle East last night, and the State Department spokesman says he will try to decrease tension in Lebanon and bolster the cease-fire between Israel and the terrorists.

Habib met President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig yesterday. Reagan expressed his satisfaction that the hostilities on the Israeli-Lebanese border have been halted and that quiet and stability prevail. He added that the United States is committed to maintaining peace and quiet along that border.

REPORTAGE ON OAU MINISUMMIT ON CHAD FORCE

Moi Opening Speech

EA272126 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Speech by Daniel arap Moi, OAU chairman and president of Kenya, at the 27 November opening session of OAU conference of states participating in the pan-African force in Chad, at the Kenyatta International Conference Center -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We are all delighted that you accepted my invitation to be with us in Nairobi today at such short notice. This response is a manifestation of Africa's preparedness to contribute toward a peaceful Chad. It augurs well for the OAU.

Africa is indebted to the countries of Guinea, Togo, Benin, Zaire, Nigeria and Senegal for agreeing to contribute troops to the pan-African force. This positive collective response to Africa's needs will assure for Africa respect and honor within the community of nations. Service to Chad is service to Africa and humanity.

The situation in Chad has changed dramatically. The Libyan troops withdrew at the request of the president of Chad and therefore the situation called for immediate action to fill the vacuum. Any hesitation would have plunged Chad into a state of uncertainty and confusion. I had no alternative but to embark on a second phase of consultations, urging an immediate deployment of pan-African troops in Chad. The response has once again been encouraging.

But before the pan-African troops could move into Chad, there was need for practical modalities to be worked out regarding their presence and deployment in Chad. I accordingly directed my foreign minister, who is also the chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, to convene and chair a foreign ministers conference of the countries [involved in the peacekeeping operation] in Lagos on Thursday, 12 November, 1981.

We will also examine the other recommendations of the foreign ministers meeting in Lagos with a view to endorsing them in our discussions. I trust that we will be guided by the same spirit of African brotherhood and solidarity that has characterized our consultations on this issue hitherto. It is a spirit that should permeate all African future interactions and approaches on behalf of our continent and in the interests of Chad.

Allow me, my brothers, to refer once again to the OAU resolution on Chad. The OAU member states were requested to support the Transitional National Union Government of Chad in its efforts to maintain peace and security and to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of that country. I have already appealed to other countries in Africa to give whatever assistance is possible to enable the OAU to maintain peace and security in Chad. I do so again now.

Similarly, I would like to reiterate my earlier appeal to all the neighboring states to desist from any action that may give encouragement to Chadian dissidents to operate from within or outside their borders. Their complete cooperation in this exercise will greatly assist the pan-African peacekeeping force in their difficult task.

Similarly, the resolution on Chad mandates me [as heard], in collaboration with the Transitional National Union Government in Chad, to contact the president of the Security Council and the secretary general of the United Nations so as to obtain the necessary assistance from the United Nations for the establishment and operation of this force. The presence of the pan-African peace force in Chad will greatly facilitate our actions in accordance with this section of the resolution.

I will act accordingly for the realization of the spirit and letter of our resolution.

The economic reconstruction of Chad can only be undertaken in an atmosphere of peace and order, which is the task of the pan-African forces in Chad. I ask all those who are not yet involved to contribute to this global exercise directly through the OAU and the UN.

We believe in a world dominated by the common concern for peace and security. Any assistance for the restoration of peace and stability in one area of the world is a vote for peace in the whole world. No country can divorce itself from the global responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of peace.

I thank you, my brothers, and in declaring this meeting open I suggest that we go straight into our deliberations. Long live OAU! Long live Chad in perpetual peace and harmony!

Agreement Signed

AB281047 Paris AFP in French 1015 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Chad President Goukouni Oueddei and Kenya President Daniel arap Moi signed an agreement on behalf of the Organization of African Unity on Saturday morning in Nairobi. The agreement was on the terms of the deployment of the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad.

The text reaffirms that the inter-African force will ensure the defense and security of the country while waiting for the intergration of the government forces and it calls on all OAU member states to support Goukouni's government for the maintenance of peace and security in the country.

It is, however, pointed out by sources close to the conference that the participants in the force did not show any evidence of their intention to engage in fighting in Chad.

Goukouni Comments

AB281213 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei hinted here today that he might be prepared to call on Libyan military aid again to crush a rebellion if there were further delays in organising the proposed inter-African peace force for the country.

Mr Goukouni was speaking after signing an agreement with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi -- representing the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) -- defining the role of the Chad peace force.

Attempts to organise an African force for the landlocked central African state followed this month's withdrawal of a Libyan expeditionary force, sent to Chad last December to help loyalist troops end a 10-month civil war against rebel former Defence Minister Hissein Habre.

The Chadian leader said that if the OAU hisitated, the Chadian Government has the right to issue an appeal for a friendly force to come and crush the rebellion of Mr Habre's FAN.

And the OAU will not be able to say a word because it will be its own fault, he told a press conference here.

Why should we not appeal to Libya (in that case)? We are not enemies, we are friends, he said in reply to a question.

About 700 Zaireans and 150 Senegalese are already in the Chadian capital to take part in the force.

Some 2,000 Nigerian soldiers are also reported to be on standby for Chad and an additional 650 Senegalese are expected to arrive in the capital, Ndjamena, before the end of next week.

Responsibility for the force, which is to be deployed through Chad in operational zones by December 17, will be given to OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo working under the authority of a committee consisting of the OAU chairman, states involved in the force, and a group of observers, conference sources said.

President Goukouni listed the observer countries as Kenya, Zambia, Algeria, Gabon, Congo and Guinea-Bissau.

Mr. Goukouni said that the rebels unsettling elements are aided and supported by certain reactionary states. Following the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad there was a vacuum in the east of the country, which helped our adversaries to infiltrate and take up positions so as to discuss with the Chad Government from a position of strength, he said. On the eve of the Libyan withdrawal there was no rebellion in Chad. If (the rebels) have returned to Chad, it means they have come from a neighbouring country, he added, in an implicit reference to Sudan.

Moi Closing Remarks

EA281836 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1030 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi on 28 November, closing the OAU minisummit on peacekeeping force in Chad -- recorded]

[Text] Brothers: Now that we have come to the end of our deliberations, I would like to make a few closing remarks:

Since the last summit of our organization, the eyes of the world have been focused on Africa. Africa has thus been on trial and the credibility of the OAU has been at stake. The enemies of Africa were doubting whether the OAU could measure up to its commitment.

Our deliberations today, however, bear testimony to our determination to solve our own problems in accordance with the declared needs of Africa. Among other things, we have endorsed the decision reached at the meeting of foreign ministers of participating countries held in Lagos on 12th and 13th November, 1981, under the chairmanship of the OAU Council of Ministers.

We have also agreed on the role of the peace-keeping force in Chad and decided that everything possible be done to ensure that the rest of the troops are in Chad by 17th December, 1981.

The success of our meeting has come about because of your contributions. As chairman, I observed African solidarity and brotherhood at work throughout our deliberations. As I remarked yesterday, it is this team spirit that should guide all our future deliberations and cooperation. Those are the pillars upon which our continental unity will be built.

I should like, therefore, to thank you most sincerely for the manner in which you have assisted me in this task. We in Africa need cooperation, not confrontation. It is my fervent wish that the pace we have set during this meeting will be the guiding light for the realization of the goals we have set for the peacekeeping force in Chad. This being our first peacekeeping force, we must ensure that it succeeds.

The speed at which we have disposed of our agenda underscores the urgency of the Chadian situation. We have given the pan-African peacekeeping force in Chad a specific mandate that should enable it to carry out its work successfully. We have full confidence in their ability to discharge this mandate fully.

So far, my brothers, our consultations and deliberations in respect of this task have been conducted round a conference table. We have now entered into the next stage of our efforts to maintain peace in Chad. We have no illusions to the difficulties involved in this stage.

This stage requires the total cooperation of all Chadian nationals without distinction. I would like to appeal to them and the neighboring nations to assist the peacekeeping force in its duties.

We are all aware of the financial problems facing all of us. The Chadian operation is going to be an expensive exercise. In addition to our own efforts we shall seek the support of our friends and the international community as a whole for help. Once peace and security is restored in Chad we will be able to initiate the vital phase of economic reconstruction.

While thanking you for the quick response to attend this meeting, I would like to assure you that I will keep my dear colleagues and brothers concerned on all the contacts I make to facilitate the success of this exercise. I will spare no effort to explore all possible avenues to enable us to realize our commitments for the well-being of the people of Chad and for the respect for Africa.

With these few remarks, I now declare this meeting closed. Thank you and bon voyage.

Joint Communique

EA281616 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1236 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Joint communique by OAU minisummit participants on the peacekeeping force in Chad issued on 28 November in Nairobi, read by unidentified person at the conference center -- recorded]

[Text] The meeting of the troops-contributing countries to the peacekeeping operations in Chad held in Nairobi on 27 November 1981 decided to support fully the appeal launched by the president of the Republic of Kenya and current chairman of the OAU, His Excellency Hon Daniel T. arap Moi, to the neighboring countries of Chad as well as the international community, requesting them to refrain from giving any kind of assistance, direct or indirect, to Chadian dissident elements operating either from their territories or from within the territory of Chad and directed against the Transitional National Union Government recognized by the OAU as the legitimate government of Chad.

ALGERIA

OFFICIAL ALGERIAN-BULGARIAN TALKS BEGIN 21 NOV

LD220050 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excpert] Algerian-Bulgarian official talks started this evening at the People's Assembly building between the delegations of the two countries. The delegations are led by Rabih Bitat from the Algerian side and by [Politburo member and National Assembly Chairman] Stanko Todorov from the Bulgarian side. Bitat welcomed the delegation and said this visit will consolidate the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

ASH-SHA'B CRITICIZES BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

PM241341 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Hostile Intentions"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] is now carrying out its biggest maneuver ever in the Middle East in a vast geographical area including basically Egypt, as well as Sudan, Somalia and the Sultante of Oman in the southeastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula.

This extensive area of the maneuvers represents part of the security belt the United States is trying to establish in cooperation and coordination with its allies and friends to tighten its political and military control of this vital part of the world so as to be able to achieve its major strategic objective, which is to control the oil resources and its vast reserves and to ensure its abundant flow at cheap prices to the West as well as to secure the various illegitimate U.S. interests in the area.

The aim of the RDF maneuvers codenamed "Bright Star" is to test the technical and military ability of these forces to deploy rapidly and to reach any point in the Middle East from the United States within 24 hours so as to swiftly intervene to abort or suppress any developments that might occur in the area and which the United States may consider threatening its interests of jeopardizing its influence.

According to the U.S. Defense Department itself, one of the tasks of the "Bright Star" maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman is to train in combating "urban guerrillas."

This means that the RDF are now being trained to suppress any military or popular revolution against the regimes hitched to the bandwagon of the U.S. policy and its objectives in the area and which have dedicated themselves to being the tools for serving and protecting these interests. This is what is meant by "developments" which the United States is preparing to abort or suppress through the present maneuvers.

The technical and military aspects of the maneuvers also are linked to other political and psychological aspects which aim to demonstrate U.S. readiness to strengthen the position of its followers and to provide them with the means of protection against their people as well as to put the whole area under the umbrella of U.S. hegomony.

Moreover, this large-scale show of strength aims to instill in the Arab peoples a sense of fear of the American bogey.

In addition to all this, these maneuvers coincide with the intensificatiion of Zionist political and military activities against the Palestinian people and south Lebanon.

All these U.S. activities and military displays would turn the whole area into a seat of tension and a field of international conflict which would threaten the area's security and stability as well as world security and peace.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI MARKS RETURN OF TROOPS FROM CHAD

GF281655 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1036 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at rally in Sabha marking return of Libyan troops from Chad -- live]

[Excerpts] [cheers and commotion] Oh brave and liberating soldiers and officers: [applause] It is a great honor for your country that you return to it today proud and with high morale, having carried out a strategic mission that has gained international glory for your people and country and raised Libya's standing. By your historic and strategic mission, you have honored all Libyan men and women, all Arabs and Africa. You have achieved glory for every one of you and glory for the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and for the Libyan people.

On this day, we have the right to explain to the world how this historic and strategic mission carried out by our armed forces took place. Let us go back to the past and clarify the Libyan people's relationship with the Chadian national and popular liberation movement, Frolinat, which was established to regain the rights of oppressed people in Chad. Since its inception, Frolinat has been an expression of the state of oppressed people in Chad, the Muslim tribes, the Arab tribes and the Muslim non-Arab tribes which lived as second or third class citizens during the era of French colonialism in Chad and during the fascist rule installed by French colonialism in Chad after its departure -- from the Tombalbaye era to the Felix Malloum era. Persecution and racial discrimination were practiced against Muslims in Chad, who constitute the overwhelming majority. Racial discrimination in its ugliest form was also practiced against ethnic Arabs in Chad.

The Muslim population was the victim of a deliberate extermination process -- starvation, deliberate neglect and also murder. There was also a plan to wipe out ethnic Arabs in Chad. French colonialism and the fascist regimes that succeeded it were responsible for this plan. The Chadian National Liberation Movement, Frolinat, emerged in these circumstances to wrest the rights of the persecuted Muslims in Chad and to save Chad from the clutches of the fascist minority installed by French imperialism, enabling it to exercise control over the Chadian people. Libya was the support for Frolinat. Frolinat continued to fight for almost 20 years, relying on the Libyan people's support.

When the sultan of the (Sabu) tribes, Sultan (Wajay), was banished, he did not find a haven in the world and in the whole of Africa except in Libya. He spent the rest of his life in Libya. Sultan (Wajay) was the spiritual father of Frolinat. Frolinat was able to reach Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, thanks to the Libyan people's unlimited and consistent support. Felix Malloum, head of the military government and junta and friend of French colonialism, fled to Nigeria in the face of our men's advance, and he is still there.

As a result of Frolinat's political and military efforts supported by Libya's indirect political and military efforts, Goukouni Oueddei, the head of Frolinat, was installed as head of the Chadian Transitional Government at the Lagos conference in Nigeria with Libya's strong support. Frolinat's leaders, who were fighting with Goukouni Oueddei, were appointed ministers in this government.

Our role at that time ended and we closed the Chadian file. However, civil war broke out throughout Chad and spread until it reached the borders of Libya -- until it reached (Sud), inside Libya, and the borders of Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan. The mutiny spread to almost all the countries of central Africa.

Chad's territorial integrity and national unity were threatened. More than 5,000 Chadian civilians were killed in this civil war. Guillotines were erected in a number of populated cities. Innocent citizens who refused to join this or that side were guillotined.

When the Chadian people were being exterminated close to our borders and peace and security collapsed near our southern borders, Goukouni Oueddei came to us and asked for direct intervention. He addressed us in the name of all Chadian men and women; in the name of innocent children, the men and women who were unable to carry arms; in the name of our neighborliness; in the name of Islam; in the name of Africa to put an end to this bloody tragedy in Chad because, as Goukouni said, "You alone in this region have the power to end this fierce war in Chad."

At the same time, we had no desire whatsoever to go into Chad. We believed that Frolinat's assumption of power in Ndjamena, thanks to our long support for it, had freed us of our obligations toward Chad. However, in the face of this plea and insistence and for the sake of the Chadian people, Africa and security on our borders, we told Goukouni Oueddei that we would enter Chad only legally, in a legitimate manner that permitted our armed forces, as foreign forces, to cross their borders and enter the territory of another country. It is not easy or permissible for the armed forces of one country to enter the territory of another country without legal support acceptable to the world. Consequently, he agreed sign a Libyan-Chadian joint defense and security treaty.

At this time last year I issued an order to the vanguards of an armored division to enter Chad. A land and air bridge was formed to transport an armored division. This bridge extended over 4,000 km. It crossed the Libyan desert, the high Tibesti mountains and the Chadian desert and then crossed jungles, rivers, swamps and towns. During this operation called "Swift Lightning," an armored division was transported to the heart of Africa. [applause] [Chants of "We will not forget Palestine, we liberated Ndjamena"] These forces fought in climatic conditions, some of which were similar to Libya's and some totally different. They fought on territory, some of which is similar to Libyan territory and some totally different. In any case, these forces fought with great efficiency that was acknowledged by the enemies. [prolonged chants]

This armored division -- of which only token unites are in Sabha today while the rest of this division is now inside Libyan territory -- has gained a fighting ability on various types of terrain and in various climates. [chants of "popular revolution against reactionaries."]

The special forces -- the commandos -- fought in a difficult conditions that compelled them to change the nature of their fighting and to carry out tasks different from their special tasks. [chants]

Tank crews fought and carried out tasks that might have differed from their usual tasks. Missile battery crews fought and used the missile batteries creatively in deployments that are not the task of missile batteries, particularly in Ndjamena when conditions were very difficult.

The administrative organization of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces demonstrated a high level of logistic ability. They extended bridges across the desert, mountains, the desert once again, the jungle, lakes, rivers and towns. The armed forces on the battlefront received their supplies from rear bases in Libyan territory without shortages or confusion. The fighting and administrative branches of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces underwent a memorable historic and (?logistical) test. Men trained as staff officers were tested in real war and proved worthy of wearing the insignia of staff officers. [applause]

All military mozilization lessons taught in military colleges were tested by junior officers. They were tested on the battle fronts and proved the usefulness of military studies at Libyan military schools and also proved the ability of junior officers to apply all military lessons learned in military schools without having to attend courses after military college. [applause]

This armored division supported by all types of equipment penetrated deep in western, eastern and central Chad after having liberated northern Chad. The officers commanding these axes were able, through the instructions of the principal operations room in Tripoli -- where Maj 'Abd as-Salem Jallud, who was charged with the command of the operations room, could directly communicate with the axes leaders on the battlefield from Batha to Lake Chad [applause] -- the staff officers commanding these axes were able to make changes in field plans. They referred these plans back to the operations room in Tripoli to obtain immediate approval for the change. Notification was given for the change in plan and approval for it obtained from the operations room within minutes and the plan was immediately implemented. The plan thus made it possible to bring about radical changes in the axes, in attacking the targets, in the choice of targets and in the timing of the attack. They acquired practical experience in addition to the theoretical experience they received at staff colleges in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and in foreign countries.

This division spread out in every part of Chad and entered every town and crossed every lake, swamp and river, mountain and desert. The shock troops were carried on tanks and rocket artillery and the infantry were directly supported by the air force and the administrative organization. [applause] We are proud on this day to have a high level division which engaged in various battles in various circumstances -- topographical and climatic and fought an enemy who has a different nature, fighting in an organized manner and in the form of guerrilla warfare, and entering unknown territory and not hesitating to carry out this duty to gain glory for itself and for the Libyan people. The enemy suffered more than 3,000 dead in these battles. Our forces gave 300 martyrs, that is to say, 2 percent. From the military point of view, the percentage loss is very small.

We tried all our different types of weapons -- weapons we mobilized with this division -- to make sure of their effectiveness. We used the Topolev strategic bombers. They carried out 67 missions in support of this division's assault. [applause and cheers] They carried out 10 reconnaissance-photographic strategic missions deep along the borders of Sudan, Central Africa and inside Chad so that we could be sure that the area in which our forces were fighting was not threatened by any foreign intervention. Ultimately, the Topolev carried out 86 assault and photographic missions during the operation of that division in Chad.

The Topolev aircraft took off from their bases in Libya to carry out these tasks in the heart of Africa and returned to their bases in Libya without landing in Chad. [applause] The F-1 aircraft -- the Mirage fighter-bomber -- also took off from a base in Libya and carried out 58 assault and reconnaissance missions. They played a major role in the liberation of the northern capital of Chad.

The MiG-23 -- MF, the developed version -- carried out 85 missions from hangers inside Chad. The aircraft formations you saw today -- the 260 aircraft -- carried out 1,500 missions [words indistinct]. [applause] They were used in a concentrated manner -- perhaps I can say that they were used in a foolish manner. This is because these aircraft are not expensive and don't require complicated technical matters like an ordinary fighter and bomber aircraft. They don't require bases as they are capable of landing on all types of ground. They were used to bomb enemy concentrations and the government forces of the agent of Sudan in Tibah and [word indistinct] on the border of Sudan. They were used in a concentrated manner until they destroyed all his formations aimed at the Libyan forces and were at [word indistinct] and surrounding areas. The (?M)124 -- flying fortresses -- were also tested; helicopters which carry open-range and guided missiles; the armed helicopters, were all used in a concentrated manner. They carried out 134 missions during various operations. [applause] Other types of strategic aircraft were used for administrative purposes. With them strategic bridges were built during the entry into Chad and when the forces were returning. Their technical capability was proved.

Many were wounded. We said 300 officers and men were martyred during these operations. This is a very small number in comparison with the magnitude of the forces which participated. There were 700 soldiers wounded with various kinds of wounds; but all have been treated and are well. Only 50 of them are still being treated abroad. The rest and slight injuries and were treated in field hospitals of the mobilized division and in hospitals in the support bases inside Libyan territory. [applause]

By way of these strategic land and air bridges more than 40,000 tons [as heard] was moved in a very short time. This astonished the world. How was this division transported in a short time to the heart of Africa and how did this division manage to fight in the heart of Africa in unknown territory and against an unknown enemy and how was it able to return in 10 days to Libyan territory? I say there is a mechanical capability in Libya which even the U.S. forces do not have; the Libyan Arab Armed Forces have this capability. [applause] This is because there is a plan to develop air and land transport means, particularly the land transport means -- they have been developed locally and now we can transport a large consignment on a minimum number of vehicles and in the shortest possible time.

When we say this, brothers, we want to show the world the defensive capability of Libya, and show them that this is our responsibility -- military and political, in order to deny all tendentious, false and stupid accusations which say the Soviet Union is behind this action or that this strategic action could not have been carried out by the effort of a state such as Libya because it needs a superpower. But now we have shown them that this effort was Libyan; that Libya has and that the Soviet Union has nothing to do with the operation in Chad. [applause] When this operation was carried out, the Soviet Union, being a friendly country, supported us politically in the international areas only, bearing in mind that Libya purchases its strategic weapons from the Soviet Union and that a number of these soldiers and officers were trained in the Soviet Union. As for the operation in Chad, neither the Soviet Union nor anyone else has anything to do with it. [applause] It was a surprise to the Soviet Union and to other countries of the world.

This was an action carried out by a free people who shoulder their responsibility before the world and shoulder all consequences resulting from any action decided by the Libyan people, out of their own free will. [applause] The Libyan people are free people and have made great sacrifices for their freedom and, to occupy their rightful place under the sun and on the ground, they do not accept being the lackey of any power. At the same time, the Libyan people befriend those who want to befriend them and are hostile to those who are hostile to them. [applause and cheers]

These forces which returned the favor to the people of Chad will remain a mobilized division. An order will be issued for its formation as a rapid deployment force in opposition to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. [applause and cheers] All strategic military means will be constantly placed at the disposal of this division so that it may perform the tasks of of the rapid deployment force everywhere in order to help the nations fighting for freedom. [applause and cheers] If the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is fighting the nations in order to kill freedom it is our duty now that Libya has become the international headquarters of resisting colonialism and imperialism in the world, in accordance with the resolution adopted on 1 September of last year by the international conference on solidarity with the Libyan people, to form a rapid deployment force to fight for freedom and to fight on the side of the peoples. Its task will be in total opposition to that of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

Brothers, the world cannot at all object to this action so long as it permits any state capable of forming forces for intervention to do so. Therefore, we too, taking advantage of this U.S. precedent, declare the formation of a rapid deployment force to fight on the side of peoples and for freedom. [applause and cheers] The United States, brothers, has formed a force and called it a rapid deployment force. When it was asked: Where can these forces operate, the United States said that the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force has a right to intervene anywhere in the world to protect U.S. interests. This is an encroachment of the entire land by those who have power. We too, therefore, according to our own capability which cannot be compared with that of the United States as the United States is the number one superpower in the world, have the right to form a rapid deployment force so that it may be ready to intervene anywhere we undertake to fight on the side of freedom.

When the people's authority was established in Libya, it was decided that Libyans are committed to freedom and are prepared to defend it in Libya and anywhere else. Your return has shown the world that Libya is not an aggressive power and does not seek to invade any country. It fights for freedom.

The Libyan forces, however, have withdrawn; fighting is taking place now, alas, between the forces of Goukouni and the forces of Habre which are supported by Numayri's forces. But the Libyan forces did not leave Abeche, Adre, Iriba, (Kursi) and Tina until after they forced agent Numayri to recognize the government of Chad and the presidency of Goukouni Oueddei, which until very recently he refused to do. He did not recognize this government, but the blows which were dealt to his interventions at the Chad borders forced him to recognize the Government of Chad -- kneeling, humble and base.

Anyone can look at Numayri's past and recent statements. He is sure to find that in his past statements, he did not recognize the Chad Government at all nor did he recognize the government of Goukouni Oueddei. But in his recent statements, following the recent battles at (Gunayda), Iriba and Adre, he recognized the Government of Chad and Goukouni Oueddei. But why did he recognize them after he was dealt blows on the borders of Chad, when since for over a year he was preparing for a large-scale campaign, believing that in this way he could topple the Chadian Government and set up a regime subservient to him? Indeed, in the past 2 months, on the eastern borders of Chad, which were left for some national Chadian forces, since the Libyan forces took up positions in their rear, 1,000 Sudanese Government and rebel Chadian soldiers were brought in and quickly occupied Adre, Iriba, (Riba) and Guereda. The Libyan forces were behind that line. The Libyan forces were informed and [word indistinct] asked for their assistance. Units of this force, supported by aircraft formations, were deployed. These are the forces I mentioned which can land at any time and place and which have been developed locally and are armed with missiles, bombs and machineguns which were not included in their original design. Some 600 government and rebel soldiers were killed during the last 2 months; 4 Libyan officers led by a free officer were martyred and 12 Libyan soldiers were killed; 600 enemy soldiers were killed.

Thus, Numayri came to realize that all his attempts were doomed to fail as song as they were directed against the Libyan forces. For over a year, Numayri has been preparing for his operation, believing that he could do what the Libyans had done. But there is a big difference between the two and there is no room for comparison in this matter. He took a year to prepare while we took only 2 days.

The border towns of (Gulbus) and Tina and logistics on the Chadian borders were intensively strafed from the air until the campaign he was preparing for 1 year was crushed. It was completely crushed. Then Numayri kneeled before the Libyan forces and recognized the Government of Chad. Perhaps that was the first time ever in his statements that he recognized the Government of Chad and the president of Chad and President Goukouni and said that they should be helped and that fighting against them should stop. He did this only after the Libyan forces broke the nose of agent Numayri.

In conclusion, brothers, we must greet our Chadian brothers who bestowed all trust on their Libyan brothers and permitted Libyan forces to enter all parts of Chad. The Libyan forces operated for 1 whole year in complete freedom, thanks to the trust bestowed on them by the Chadian people and the Chadian leadership.

This is a testimony for all the world: Trust is vested in foreign forces to move about freely. Had these forces been other than Libyan forces, the Chadian people would not have given them this trust and would not have welcomed them. The Libyan forces were welcomed wherever they went in Chad. The road before them was strewn with roses. [applause] Chadian women sung their praise as they scored victories. [applause] They scored victories everywhere in Chad. This is because the Libyan forces fought on the side of the Chadian people and for the sake of freedom of the Chadian people.

We, brothers, consider this as a medal pinned to the chest of every Libyan man and women. It is an historical honor for us to see our brothers in Chad place their full trust in us throughout the year we operated in Chad.

The families of those Libyans martyred in Chad should feel proud of their sons who were killed in Chad, in the battlefield of heroism and manliness, in the battlefields of honor and freedom.

There are many who are killed in petty traffic accidents. There are those who are effiminates and absconders from carrying arms when, as you see here, women carry arms just like men. There are deserters from military service, who ran away from the battlefield of honor, dignity and prestige. They ran away from a life worth living. They live in Europe like stray dogs on the crumbs of the tables of Europeans, pursued by the curses of Libyans, the free Libyans, and die there either by physical liquidation or otherwise. Those killed in Chad deserve that their families feel proud of their martyrdom. [applause]

Brothers, our meeting with you today adds to our pride in ourselves and in our defense power. We declare we will not retreat in the building of our military defense power. We also declare we will not retreat -- regardless of how much the threats and challenges increase around us -- from intervening on the side of the peoples if the United States intervenes on the side of the antipeople governments. These forces will intervene on the side of the peoples, because [word indistinct] fighting on any part of the Arab homeland; this is our soil and our homeland; but now and before our eyes the U.S. Armed Forces and the Israeli forces protected by the United States are violating the sanctities of the Arab homeland and are treading these sanctities underfoot. The U.S. strategic B-52 bombers take off from their bases in the United States to bomb the Arab territories (?at the Libyan borders). U.S. soldiers land in the sacred Arab homeland, Oman and Somalia.

Brothers, today we urge and incite the Arab nation to fight and to have popular mobilization to face the U.S. invasion and to liquidate the agents of the United States, who are building bridges for the advance of U.S. forces instead of resisting these forces. But the building of this force has begun on Libyan land; the building of the rapid deployment force has begun; these forces, should the United States intervene in the Arabian Gulf, will intervene on the side of the Arab people in the Gulf. We will transport them to the Gulf to fight against the United States. If any people of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf ask for our help, these forces will immediately be transported to fight on the side of any Arab people. The struggle is continuing.

FROLINAT ASKS GOUKOUNI TO DISSOLVE GOVERNMENT

LD281416 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] JANA has learned that the Frolinat movement has submitted a personal memorandum to President Goukouni Oueddi, asking him to dissolve the Chadian Government.

Fierce Fighting Reported

LD291216 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] News dispatches from Ndjamena confirmed that fierce fighting broke out in eastern Chad between the government forces and the forces of Hissein Habre, which are supported by Sudanese forces. The reports say that 30 government troops were transferred to the hospital in the capital, Ndjamena.

ADDITIONS TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS POLITICAL REPORT

The following additions to the item entitled "Arab People's Congress Draft Political Report," published in the 23 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page Q 6, provide the "text" of the article:

Page 11, add after eighth graf: "III. Substitutes for the Camp David agreements: Ever since the Camp David agreements met with a popular and official Arab rejction, U.S. imperilaism and its allies have never ceased to maneuver on two levels. The first level aims at entrenching the agreements and their results in Egypt and in the Arab area; the element of time was used to impose a fait accompli. The second level aims at looking for a substitute or something that complements the agreements in a way that does not embarrass the Arab regimes linked to the United States. At the same time, the political precepts on this level had been and still are to help Washington in the success of its work on the first level.

"The European initiative is perhaps the best example of this. The fact is that they first began to refer to it right up until the present. After the Fahd initiative and the death of As-Sadat, this initiative shrunk to the point of an understanding between the EEC and Saudi Arabia about a common denominator which they see as a solution to the Middle East problem. This means more concessions from Saudi Arabia and from Arab reation which rotates in its orbit. We can say that along with the field of substitutes for the Camp David agreements in the present stage, the Saudi initiative also remains. Therefore, we should conduct an objective and sober discussion of this initiative, its role and functions in the plans now circulating in the Arab arena."

Page 13, add after first graph: "Saudi policy has never ceased to give its backing and aid to the various regimes which are openly allied with the United States, irrespective of the positions of these regimes toward the Camp David agreements or toward the general Arab-Israeli conflict. We clearly see this in its unchanging and strong support for the regimes in Sudan, Somalia, Oman, Morocco, and others -- regimes which are hostile to the aspirations and hopes of our Arab people and which have a greater affinity with the Egyptian regime in its alliance with Israel.

"In addition to all this, Saudi Arabia adopts a hostile and hateful stance toward all the groups of the national liberation movement in the world regardless of the support these groups have given to the Palestinian cause and the Arab liberation movement. On the contrary, on more than one occasion, Saudi Arabia stood alongside international Zionism in its hostility to those groups and it supported their enemies. The Iranian example is perhaps the latest. The Fahd initiative falls into the framework of all this and to be more precise, it comes as the result of a special Saudi-U.S. relationship at a time when Washington desperately needs to safeguard its gains as a result of the Camp David agreements and to perpetuate these agreements at the Egyptian level while at the same time searching for a way in which they could be applied at the pan-Arab level."

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS RETURNS FROM CAPE VERDE VISIT

Report on Dinner Speech

LD252054 Luanda ANGOP in Portugese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Luanda, 25 Nov (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Luanda this Wednesday morning, after an official 48-hour visit to the Republic of Cape Verde, at the invitation of Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAICV] and the republic's president.

In Cape Verde on Monday, the Angolan president was the guest of honor at an official dinner at the presidential palace where he delivered a speech.

After dwelling on the factors causing imperialist and NATO reactionary circles to oppose the advance of the national liberation movement and the widening of the world socialist system -- by resorting to blackmail and intimidation through an aggressive policy -- the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola said the situation prevailing on the African continent "shows colonial situations still persist, which are a real affront to independent Africa and to the dignity of its peoples and which demand energetic stands both from individual African countries and from OAU members."

"In the Western Sahara, an end must be put without delay to the unacceptable occupation of the Kingdom of Morocco. This country should respect the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence and abide by the OAU decisions and resolutions, President Eduardo dos Santos declared, adding that Angola is solidly behind the Saharan people led by the Polisario Front and supports the OAU's initiatives envisaging a referendum on the question of general and regular [as received] self-determination in Democratic Sahara.

The Angolan head of state dealt at length with the current situation in southern Africa which is characterized by systematic acts of aggression by the racist South African regime against the frontline states, namely, Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, stating that "this policy of aggression is possible thanks to the speedy militarization of the apartheid regime with the effective all-round support of some Western powers -- especially the United States -- aimed at turning it into a gendarme to protect the exploiting and pillaging interests of the multinationals."

The members of the contact group must show greater dynamism and vigor toward satisfying a vital interest of the entire Namibian people, that is, to exercise their fundamental right to self-determination and national independence instead of concerning themselves only with the selfish intersts of the multinationals and of the white minority, the president of the People's Republic of Angola declared.

"The People's Republic of Angola takes the view that a just solution to the Namibian problem can be found if the fundamental interests of the SWAPO-led Namibian people are safeguarded and respected on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435/7B," stressed President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, concluding his speech at the dinner given in his honor by Aristides Pereira.

Earlier, PAICV Secretary General and President Aristides Pereira also made a speech in which he praised the wisdom and firmness of his counterpart who, under the guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party, leads the Angolan people along the path of dignity, standing firm on the challenges against the sovereignty, integrity and independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

Aristides Pereira pointed out that one of the greatest affronts to the African peoples' wish to live in peace and to work for a future of progress is the present war situation imposed on the People's Republic of Angola as a result of the constant acts of aggression and occupation of its territory by regular troops and mercenaries in the pay of the heinous Pretoria regime.

Speaking of the internal situation in Cape Verde, the PAICV secretary general stated that "unable to comprehend the historic process of liberation of the people of Cape Verde and the irreversible nature of the full assertion of their sense of responsibility in domestic and international affairs, expressed by means of popular and domestic institutions, there are reactionary forces at home and abroad insistent on creating conditions for the destabilization of the regime of national revolutionary democracy, which the people of Cape Verde created."

He added that this situation arises precisely at a time when the people of Cape Verde are again going through difficult times struggling against the drought that is ravaging the country in a year that proved catastrophic for agriculture, times that demand sacrifices and a redoubled spirit of struggle on the part of each and every peasant, patriot and citizen.

Concluding, Aristides Pereira stated that the Angolan president's visit to Cape Verde was the objective confirmation of the common resolve to unswervingly continue the struggle for the reconstruction of the two states and the creation of a new [word indistinct] peace, progress and happiness of the two fraternal peoples.

Diouf Meeting; Communique

AB261729 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] During President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' just-ended visit to Cape Verde, he met with Senegalese head of state President Abdou Diouf with whom he held discussions in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding. During their discussions, the two heads of state touched on bilateral issues and also discussed topics concerning the situation prevailing in the African continent, notably in southern Africa.

President dos Santos of Angola and Senegal's Abdou Diouf demonstrated their firm desire to pursue regular contacts at different levels and using all means possible with a view to establishing diplomatic relations between Angola and Senegal.

During its stay in Cape Verde, the Angolan presidential delegation held a series of discussions with the Cape Verdian presidential delegation in an atmosphere of frank cordiality and with the spirit of militantism on issues related to bilateral cooperation and the international political situation, especially the current situation in Africa, particularly southern Africa.

A joint communique was released yesterday afternoon in the Angolan capital on the Angolan president's visit to Cape Verde at the invitation his Cape Verdian counterpart, President Aristides Pereira. In the communique, the Cape Verdian president condemned South Africa's permanent aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which is glaring evidence of the Pretoria regime's intention to boycott all the negotiations aimed at achieving true independence for Namibia. This also demonstrates the South African regime's desire to destablilize the frontline states.

The two presidents reaffirmed the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Resolution 435 recommended by the Security Council -- the only solid basis for the settlement of the Namibian problem and which condemns all attempts to delay or to deviate from the irreversible Namibian independence process under the direction of the SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of the last meeting held by the foreign affairs ministers of the frontline countries in Dar-es-Salem -- a conference which reaffirmed the determination of the African countries to find a rapid and just solution to the problem disturbing southern Africa. The two heads of state appealed to the international community to increase its assistance to national liberation movements and to the frontline states in their just struggles against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and apartheid, for the achievement of independence and for economic and social development.

Presidents Pereira of Cape Verde and Jose dos Santos of Angola condemned the policy of apartheid, considering it a violation of the fundamental rights of man, and expressed their active solidarity with the struggles of the South African people under the direction of the ANC for the freedom, respect and dignity of the African.

On the Western Saharan issue, the two heads of state reaffirmed the right of the people of that region to self-determination and independence and also expressed their support for and solidarity with the valiant Polisario Front fighting for the establishment of the SDAR. The two sides called for the application of the OAU resolutions for immediate negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front to achieve a cease-fire which is absolutely necessary for the rapid settlement of the problem, as well as for the establishment of a durable peace in the region.

Analyzing the situation in Chad, the two presidents expressed their concern for the situation in that country. They expressed the hope that the inter-African force would fully play the role recommended by the previous OAU summit. They also reaffirmed their governments' solidarity with the Transitional National Union Government.

Preoccupied with the serious situation prevailing in the Middle East, the two heads of state agreed on the absolute necessity for a durable solution to the acts of terrorism in that region. The two statesmen energetically condemned the aggressive Zionist policies and expressed the conviction that a durable and just peace can only be achieved in the region through the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to establish a state under the direction of their only representative, the PLO, and through the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories.

The two sides expressed the hope that the development of economic, cultural, technical and scientific relations among all African countries at the subregional and the continental levels will contribute to the development of inter-African cooperation in accordance with the decisions of the OAU summit in Lagos. The two countries expressed their conviction that a comprehensive program for international cooperation with the participation of all the countries [words indistinct].

SOUTH AFRICA

SPOKESMAN SAYS 114 TERRORISTS KILLED IN 2 WEEKS

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[Text] The South-West African Territory Force has announced in Windhoek that 114 terrorists have been killed in small skirmishes and during follow-up operations in the operational area during the past 2 weeks. A spokesman for the territory force said in a statement that possession had also been taken of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment. In one single operation 17 terrorists were killed.

During the past 2 weeks five civilians were killed in separate Landmine explosions. The spokesman said that they had noticed during the past few weeks that SWAPO terrorists committed suicide rather than get involved in a skirmish with the territory force. It could be attributed to low morale, poor discipline, lack of logistical support and heat fatigue.